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WET POLITICIANS THWART VOTERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK BY GUARDING RUM RUNNERS

Order-in-Council Protects Illicit Traffic After Court Dissolves Order Curbing Dry Agents—Liquor Permits Sold Wholesale—Exporters Talk of Moving to St. Pierre

The following is the ninth of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators for The Christian Science Monitor.

Thorough and practical protection has been given the New Brunswick liquor importing and exporting companies which were driven out of Quebec to St. John when the Quebec Liquor Commission began to function. For about a year and a half interfering politicians have effectually thwarted the will of the people of New Brunswick to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. When the court finally dissolved the temporary injunction that prevented prohibition enforcement officers from interfering with the transplanted Montreal wholesalers, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province was quick to promulgate an order-in-council which has continued the life and activity of the invading liquor concerns and the defiance of the law. This capped the climax of political interference.

Indeed the order from the Lieutenant-Governor which has saved the St. John liquor exporting concerns from the clutches of the law was issued just before the court dissolved the injunction which had protected them from molestation. Overlapping the action of the court, the Lieutenant-Governor's regulation was put into effect on June 1 of this year.

Advice of Chief Law Officer

This official edict was entitled, "Regulations Relating to the Liquor Exporters' Taxation Act." It was decreed, it is stated, upon recommendation of the Attorney-General, who has the power of approval over warehouses or other buildings where liquor is stored "unless otherwise provided by law."

This "regulation" of the Lieutenant-Governor is, in effect, a permit given to the liquor exporters to transport liquor from their warehouses to the United States line or to the coast, where it is loaded upon craft which smuggle it into this country under cover of darkness at some isolated spot on a deserted beach, where automobiles whisk it away to the cities, to be disposed of by bootleggers and their agents.

Under this regulation an export liquor tax officer—in this case, J. Thomas Finigan, said to be a former liquor dealer of the Province—has charge of the issuing of all permits for the transfer of liquor from warehouse to destination, either on the United States border or to the schooners which hover along the coast till a motor truck or railway freight car delivers their cargo of wet goods. Mr. Finigan's office is at 167 Prince William Street, St. John. There he issues the New Brunswick liquor export tax officer's permits through the exporters to their rum runners.

It is a splendidly devised system, for the exporters, for their rum runners, for the smuggler, for the bootlegger. Whether conceived by the politicians or not, this plan and that of the tax on warehouses for export and on liquor leaving the country were made possible through political power and influence.

Backed by Political Power

The New Brunswick Temperance Alliance realizes that the drive against prohibition is backed by all the power and influence that interfering politicians can wield. When all possible legal delays are exhausted, the Lieutenant-Governor and Council step in, to save the exporters and their traffic, the temperance advocates say.

Well thought out is the regulation advised by the Attorney-General of the Province, for it gives to the exporter a monopoly of the rum-running business out of St. John, St. Stephen, or Woodstock. This is the fact, for the export tax officer will issue permits for the transport of liquors only through these former Montreal wholesalers who are doing business today in St. John without legal sanction, except the flimsy protection afforded by the warehouse and liquor export tax law passed by the House of Assembly in April.

The method of issuing provincial rum-running permits is simple, and shows how carefully developed is the whole method of prohibitory law evasion, as aided and abetted by the politicians. The permits to remove liquor from the Province, which are issued to protect the "goods" in transit through a supposedly dry territory,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

PELLETIER DEFEAT PUT UP TO WOMEN

Ousted Official Can Be Kept Out of Politics by Their Votes, Mr. Gillett Declares

Particular responsibility was placed upon the women voters of Suffolk County to make certain that a man who had been removed from the office of district attorney for misfeasance, malfeasance and non-feasance in office shall not again be elected to that office, in an address by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, at the reception given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

In the course of his discussion of the ideals of the Republican Party, Mr. Gillett touched upon the issue created by the candidacy of Joseph C. Pelletier, deposed and disbarred district attorney, for that office in which the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts had held that he had placed private favoritism and personal aggrandizement above the general welfare.

"You cannot imagine our party," Mr. Gillett said, "nominating for an office to which is intrusted the administration of justice and the protection of society a man who has been held by the Supreme Court not only unfit for the office, but even unfit to be a lawyer or to be trusted with the affairs of clients. I know that the women of Massachusetts resent such a nomination, and I cannot believe that the women of any county will elect such a man."

The meeting of the club gathered together women from all corners of the State. The central note of the addresses was, of course, the reelection of Henry Cabot Lodge as United States Senator from Massachusetts and a victory at the polls in November for the entire State ticket.

George Wharton Pepper, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, paid tribute to the leadership of Mr. Lodge and urged that he be returned. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, indorsed this sentiment. Mr. Lodge expressed his appreciation of tributes paid him and emphasized the importance of co-operation between men and women in turning a strong party organization to the interests of good government.

Republican pre-election activity at present is concentrated largely in and around Boston. The Democratic candidate for governor, John F. Fitzgerald, is touring the State, while other Democratic activity is evident outside the capital city.

Pelletier Supporters Issue Misleading Cards

Misleading cards which pervert the facts as they are presented to the voters on the state ballot are being circulated by the supporters of Joseph C. Pelletier, removed from the office

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

MR. BONAR LAW DECLARES BRITAIN IS IN NEED OF REST

Premier, in Stating Policy, Says He Will Leave Recovery From War to People's Initiative

GLASGOW, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The Prime Minister, Andrew Bonar Law, in discussing his policy, told a meeting of the West Scotland Association today:

"My strong belief is that this Nation needs, above everything else, rest and tranquillity, and my policy will be a negative one in this sense." It would be to leave, he added, the recovery from the war to the untrammeled initiative of the men and women of the country.

Mr. Bonar Law was unanimously adopted as the Conservative and Unionist candidate for Parliament from the central division of Glasgow. A resolution of confidence in him was passed. He arrived here this morning to open his campaign with speeches in his own constituency. A cordial demonstration marked his arrival at the railway station.

New Government to Stand by the Anglo-Irish Treaty and Support Nation's League

LONDON, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Andrew Bonar Law, as leader of the Unionist Party, in a manifesto issued this afternoon, declared one of the tasks of that party, if it is returned to power, will be to make good the Anglo-Irish Treaty, both in letter and spirit, and to cooperate with the Irish Government.

The manifesto declares it will be the Government's earnest aim, if returned, to give wholehearted and practical support to the League of Nations, to fulfil the obligations Great Britain has undertaken abroad but not to extend her commitments, but preferably to curtail them, and to maintain friendship and good understanding with the United States.

"The crying need of the Nation at this moment," adds the manifesto, "is that we should have tranquillity and stability both at home and abroad, so that free scope should be given to the initiative and enterprise of our citizens. With this in view, I think it of the utmost importance that we should return as quickly as possible and as completely as possible to the normal procedure which existed before the war."

Secretariat to Change

"The time has now come when a change should be made in the machinery of the Central Government. Some of the work hitherto done by the Cabinet Secretariat is essential and must be continued, but we intend to bring that body in its present form to an end.

"As an illustration of the changes we contemplate, instructions already have been given to transfer to the Foreign Office the machinery of the League of Nations, and as regards any future international conferences, even where it is necessary that I, as Prime Minister, should be present, the machinery of the conferences will be operated not by the Cabinet secretariat, but by the Foreign Office itself.

"In all our foreign relations we intend to pursue an even course, loyally fulfilling the obligations we have undertaken, but resolutely determined not to extend our commitments, and, should reasonable occasion arise, to curtail them.

Friendship With America

"It is my confident hope that under the well-tried guidance of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the negotiations for the settlement of the Near Eastern crisis will result in a true and lasting peace.

"It will be our earnest aim to give the League of Nations wholehearted and practical support.

"The maintenance of our friendship and good understanding with the United States, based not on any formal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Rousing Welcome Given to New British Premier

By The Associated Press

Glasgow, Oct. 26

MR. BONAR LAW visited the Royal Exchange, where he received a rousing reception. He said it was not an occasion for him to make a political speech or try to obtain converts.

But, he added, "in the position to which I am called, whether it be for good or bad, I shall always realize that the real foundation of the welfare and prosperity of this country is that trade and industry should flourish, and anything I am able to do to secure that object will not be left undone."

ALLIES TO INVITE AMERICA TO JOIN ORIENT CONFERENCE

Diplomatic Representatives to Present Invitations—Moscow to Be Asked by Wireless

PARIS, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—France, Italy and Great Britain have agreed to invite the United States to participate officially in the Near East Peace Conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Nov. 13. This decision was reached after a week's discussion of the form of the invitation to be issued to the conference.

The suggestion to ask the United States to participate officially came from Lord Curzon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Eleven invitations will be issued in all—to the United States, Turkey, Greece, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, and Rumania for the Peace Conference, and to Soviet Russia and Bulgaria, to take part in the discussion of the question of the Dardanelles.

The invitations will be presented at the different capitals by the diplomatic representatives of all the three inviting powers, France, Great Britain and Italy, probably tomorrow, except in the case of the Moscow Government, which will be informed by wireless.

Powers Agree to Allow Russia to Sign Protocol Concerning Dardanelles

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 26—Although it is true that there has been hesitation regarding the date and site for the Near East conference the Allies now appear to have made up their minds. Ferid Bey has communicated with the Turkish Government and so far as may be predicted there is now likely to be no change. The accord practically is complete. Lord Curzon communicated to the French Government a certain number of suggestions, of which the following is the principal:

England insists that the United States should be invited to send a representative, not merely as an observer, but as a plenipotentiary. America has hitherto been present at all important negotiations relative to the Orient. It is hoped that no exception to the general rule will now be created on account of the present revulsion against Europe. Historically, America has interested herself in this problem, and there is no reason, in her attitude toward the Old World, why she should, for the sake of false consistency, be absent from this conference.

Raymond Poincaré agreed with the suggestion that America should attend.

Signor Sforza, in an interview with M. Poincaré last night, made it clear that although the Swiss town was not considered the best choice, nevertheless the necessity of the earliest possible reunion was more important than finding an ideal town. Signor Sforza proposed Florence, even though declaring that Lausanne would be accepted.

There is now general agreement about letting Russia sign the protocol concerning the Straits, reserving for a subsequent moment recognition of the Soviets.

Further names are now mentioned in official circles as possible representatives, but the choice has not yet been made. The latest suggestions are M. Colrat, Minister of Justice, who lately replaced Louis Barthou and M. Barrère, the French Ambassador at Rome. Signor Sforza himself may consent to be one of the Italian delegates and in well-informed French circles it is confidently stated that Lord Curzon may represent England.

Greek Leaders Arrested

ATHENS, Oct. 26—General Stratigos is the latest addition to the roster of Greek statesmen and soldiers who are confined in jail. His arrest yesterday followed the publication of the revolutionary commitee's decree establishing a tribunal to try political and military prisoners in connection with the defeat of Greek forces in Asia Minor. At the same time three civil leaders were arrested, George P. Baltazzis, former Foreign Minister; Mr. Stais, once Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Bozikis, former Governor of Thrace.

Photograph by Keystone View Co., N. Y.

Benito Mussolini

Leader of the Fascisti, Who Has Caused Some Sensation in Italy by Calling a Conference of His Supporters, Including Military Leaders. The Conference Will Be Held Shortly in Rome

FASCISTI LEADER VOWS TO ASSUME CONTROL IN ITALY

Benito Mussolini Summons His Military Supporters—Important Events Expected

ROME, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Benito Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, has called together all the military leaders of that organization and simultaneously has ordered all the military sections of the Fascisti to keep in readiness the 300,000 workers who have joined the Fascisti organizations, in order to co-operate at an opportune moment with the military sections.

This is interpreted here as preparation for the assumption of power by the Fascisti.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Benito Mussolini, head of the Italian Fascisti, the extreme Nationalist organization, has summoned all his chief supporters to a conference today in Rome, according to a dispatch to the Central News.

The official organ of the Fascisti in Rome is quoted as declaring: "We are on the eve of an important event." The conference in Rome comes directly upon the heels of the great Fascisti Congress at Naples, which closed yesterday.

Naples dispatches last night quoted Signor Mussolini as exclaiming, upon his departure for Rome: "I take a solemn oath that either the Government of the country must be given peacefully to the Fascisti or we will take it by force."

Perfect Order Prevailed

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 26—The Fascisti National Congress at Naples, which was inaugurated on Tuesday, constitutes the most important event of the week. Fascisti to the number of 35,000 paraded in most perfect order before their leader, Signor Mussolini, who wore the Fascisti uniform including a black shirt. The girl Fascisti received the warmest ovation. The youngest Fascisti participating in the procession was a 4-year-old boy in uniform, smartly marching at the head of a company. Airplanes and cavalry attracted the greatest attention. Throngs of people curiously watched the parade. But few untoward incidents disturbed the proceedings. Thousands of Fascisti left Naples the same evening.

Much disappointment is expressed at the lack of a program. Signor Mussolini's speech, while staged with all dramatic effects, gave no indication of the policy which the Fascisti hope to pursue in the future. This is taken to indicate that opportunism will prevail and that advantage will be taken of events that may arise from time to time to push the movement forward. With its rapid expansion the movement has assumed serious dimensions and a test of its power is believed to be near at hand.

BRITAIN TO BUILD TWO BATTLESHIPS

LONDON, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The Admiralty, it was stated today on high authority, has issued tenders for the construction of two 35,000-ton battleships. This is in accordance with the Washington agreement.

There has been much discussion, however, as to whether Great Britain would build these ships.

PARTY LEADER TO RETIRE

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26 (Special)—Announcement is made here that William Barnes is planning to retire from state leadership of the Republican Party and possibly from active participation in politics throughout the State. The actual retirement, according to the announcement, will occur in connection with a dinner to be held here within the next week or two. For the last five years Mr. Barnes has held aloof from political participation in the capital city, although his influence has been felt in state councils.

JAPAN EVACUATES SIBERIAN MAINLAND

Last Detachment Leaves Vladivostok—Foreign Vessels Remain to Protect Nationals

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Oct. 26—The last detachment of the Japanese troops embarked on the transport from Vladivostok yesterday afternoon, thus completing the evacuation of that city. The squadron under Admiral Nakano remains in port.

For several years past Japanese troops have occupied Vladivostok and the date of their evacuation has been announced from time to time, Japan always declaring its intention of carrying this out as soon as an autonomous régime in the eastern states of Siberia has been brought about. This evacuation, on a variety of pretexes, has never been consumated until the present moment. Russia has all altng blamed Japan for the condition of affairs in Eastern Siberia, and in 1921 Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs dispatched a note to the Great Powers charging that the tverthrow of the Bolshevist Government at Valdivostok was carried out under the protection of Japan, who it was further said had the design of conquering Siberia.

Appalling conditions prevailed and violent occurrences took place, including the Nicolaevsk massacre, in which many Russians and Japanese were killed. At one time four governments were in existence, namely Vladivostok, Blagovetschensk, Chita and Verkhne-Udinsk. At the first-named Japanese control was complete. During this period two conferences have been held, that at Darien proving futile, while the more recent conference at Changchun came to a deadlock a few weeks ago and may be considered also to be defunct. In the summer of 1922, Japan announced its intention of withdrawing from the maritime provinces of Siberia by Oct. 30, which undertaking it has now fulfilled.

Japan still holds the northern part of the Island of Sakhalin, which it has also announced its intention of leaving, under certain conditions.

PERU MUST PAY $125,000 TO AMERICA

LONDON, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The Peruvian Government has been directed to pay $125,000 to the United States Government by the international arbitration commission, which has been sitting here to settle a long-standing dispute over guano deposits. The money will be paid to the United States on behalf of heirs and assigns of John Celestin Landreau.

John Celestin Landreau, a naturalized American, claimed compensation from Peru for the discovery of guano deposits in 1857 and 1875.

HENRY FORD'S FORE TOPMAST IS CARRIED AWAY IN RACE

Bluenose Leading at the Time and Appearing to Have the Race Well in Hand

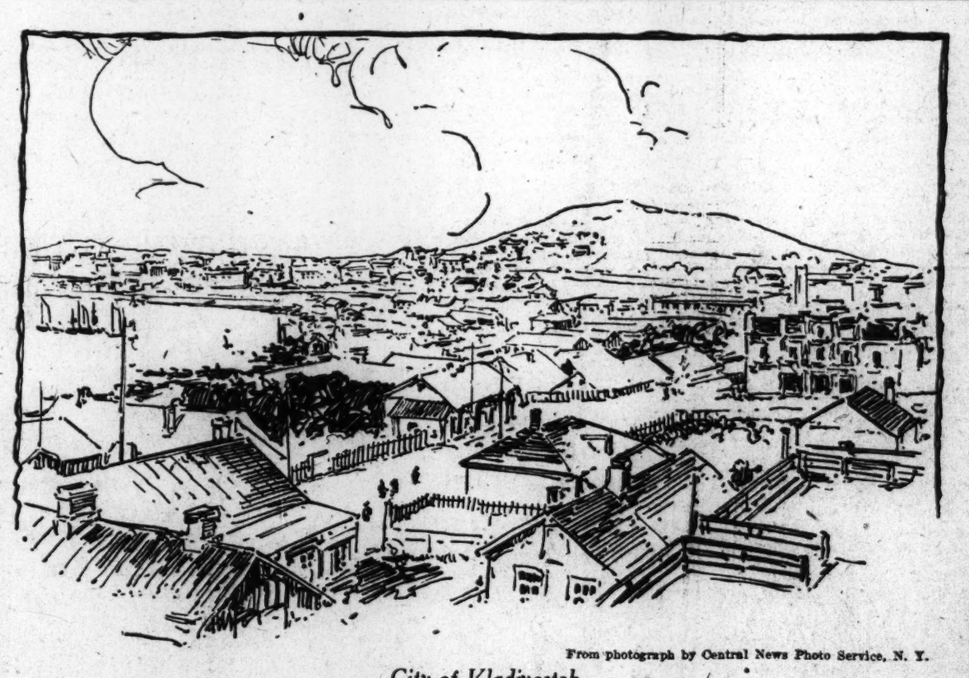
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26—That the Canadian fishing schooner Bluenose would successfully defend the International Fishermen's Trophy today by winning the third and deciding race became practically certain when the Henry Ford, the American challenger, carried away her foretopmast and the jib topsail fluttered into the water alongside. At this time the Bluenose was leading by nearly half a mile and seemed to have the race well in hand.

The boats were sent away at 11 o'clock with the Bluenose crossing the line 15 seconds ahead of the Ford. The time for the start was: Bluenose 11:1:6 and the Ford 11:1:21.

Both boats were slow in leaving their docks and the committee on board the Patriot did not start down the harbor until after 9:30. The breeze dropped to less than 10 knots. Shortly after 10 o'clock both boats prepared to leave for Eastern Point. The Bluenose was first to start down the harbor in tow of her tug, with the crew hoisting the mainsail, and as she slipped along, the Ford backed out of her dock like any fisherman, without a tow line and hoisting her headsails off the end of the dock, soon followed the Bluenose out to the start. The wind was still from the northwest, so that the boats were outside of Eastern Point at 10:10, with the committee in position at the starting line.

A diver examined the keel of the Henry Ford before the vessel left for the Point. He found it badly broomed, and also took occasion to fix the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)



From photograph by Central News Photo Service, N. Y.

City of Vladivostok

Chief Port for Eastern Siberia, Which Has Been the Scene of Considerable Fighting in Recent Days. The Reds Succeeded in Driving Out the White Forces Under General Dieterichs and Yesterday the City Was Evacuated by the Japanese, According to an Undertaking Entered Into by That Country. The Reds Are Now in Full Possession of the Port

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CONSTITUTION BILL IS PASSED BY DAIL

Fresh Milestone in Country's History Reached—Ulster Must Now Take Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26—The final passing by the Dail in Dublin last night of the Free State Constitution bill is a milestone in Irish history. It is also proof of Irish confidence in Mr. Bonar Law's Government to keep the engagements of its predecessors in office. It brings nearer the moment when Ulster must contract out in order to avoid inclusion in the union. This contracting out has to take place within one month of the date when the Free State Constitution law is brought into operation by royal assent.

Ulster's attitude remains unchanged, and she will no doubt exercise the right given her. It is none the less a fact that disorder has practically ceased in the North, while in the South it is definitely decreasing, which undoubtedly eases the conditions under which the Free State comes into being. The passing of the bill should further improve the situation, since it closes the door to Republican hopes, which must now find constitutional expression.

No confirmation is yet forthcoming of the recent reports of negotiations to this end between Eamon de Valera and the Free State. The reasons for such negotiations are increasing, however, and if they have not yet been begun, they undoubtedly are under very serious consideration.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26—(By The Associated Press)—The Irish constitution in its final form is substantially the same as originally framed, in accordance with the treaty negotiated between the Irish delegates headed by Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, and the British Cabinet members, headed by Mr. Lloyd George.

A few minor amendments were made in the course of the discussion of the constitution by the Irish Parliament, but all the essential features of the original pact remain and particularly the creation of Ireland as the "Irish Free State"; its establishment as one of the dominions of the British commonwealth, with its own Parliament and executive organization; and with the oath of allegiance to the King, which still preserves the tie uniting Ireland with the rest of the British commonwealth.

PRINCE BLAMED FOR HELPING TO BRING DISASTER ON GREECE

ATHENS, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The newspapers announce that Prince Andrew, brother of former King Constantine, was arrested yesterday at Corfu on the charge that he contributed to the disaster suffered by the Greek Army in Asia Minor. He will be brought to Athens on a destroyer and interned in the palace.

Prince Andrew commanded one of the corps of the Greek Army on the Smyrna front. After the disaster to the Greek forces on that front he went to Corfu, saying he expected to proceed to London to join his wife, formerly Princess Alice of Battenberg. On Wednesday an Athens message stated that an investigator had been sent to Corfu by the commission in charge of the inquiry into the Greek débâcle, to question Prince Andrew regarding the charge that while he was at the head of his army corps he refused to execute an order, thus contributing to the disaster.

VETERAN REBUKES FRENCH TURK POLICY BY RETURNING CROSS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 26—Christ A. Meletis of Pittsburgh, who served in France with the twenty-eighth division and was wounded six times, has returned to President Millerand of France the croix de guerre and citation which had been conferred on him by the French Government.

"A good bit of me is left in France, but the wounds I received from the enemy were nothing in comparison to the wounds received when I learned that France was helping the Turk," said Mr. Meletis' letter which accompanied the decorations. "I am doing this to express to you and your Government my personal disapproval of the policy of France in the Near East."

Mr. Meletis is vice-president of the Greek-American World War Veterans, recently organized here.

MEXICO MAY ADOPT WOOD SCHOOLHOUSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Erection of 2000 ready-cut, wooden schoolhouses in Mexico may follow negotiations opened in this city by R. V. Pesquiera, representative of a large corporation which is proposing the introduction of wooden structures in Mexico to take the place of the more expensive stone and cement type.

Mexico seems to be experiencing the same house shortage of other nations and relief is to be urged by adoption of ready-cut wooden buildings. A $1,000,000 corporation has been financed for construction of the buildings which it is proposed to sell to the Mexican educational department.

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Merchant Buys Aboyne Castle

Marquess of Huntly's Estate Changes Hands

LONDON, Oct. 26—The newly rich continue to take over ancient country estates from Britain's old aristocracy. The latest instance is Aboyne Castle, with nearly 6000 acres of picturesque grounds, near the famous Balmoral Castle, the Scottish residence of the British sovereigns.

James Mearns, who began life as a counter clerk in Aberdeen, and who is now the owner of a dry goods store in that city, is the new owner of Aboyne. He bought the estate from Marquess Huntly. The castle, more than 250 years old, was the home of the Marquess' ancestors. The price Mearns paid for it was reported to be £120,000.

FEW CHRISTIANS REMAIN IN ASIA

Thousands of Orphans Homeless—Many Are Islamized

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—A million and a quarter Christians are all that remain in Asia Minor of the pre-war Christian population of 3,500,000, it is revealed by the estimates of a commission of inquiry of the League of Nations, according to a cable received today by the Near East Relief. The total Christian population in pre-war days of Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000. The commission places the Christian population of Constantinople at 350,000 Greeks and 200,000 Armenians. The commission's estimate of Christian orphans who are still in Turkish territory with no one to care for them is 160,000. These are largely youngsters made homeless and parentless by the massacres and deportations of 1915.

According to the figures of the Near East Relief there are 110,000 children in its orphanages in Turkey, Transcaucasia, Syria and Persia, though it is caring for additional thousands whom it is unable to admit to its institutions. Most of its wards are in regions outside of Turkish control.

Approximately 90,000 Christian children have been Islamized by being placed in Moslem homes, according to the estimates quoted by the cable. Five to six thousand children of Armenian deportees are known to be in Turkish homes in Constantinople alone. The British High Commission since the armistice, it is announced, has rescued 15,000 women and children from the Turks in addition to the thousands saved by relief workers.

As a result of successful military operations of Persian Government forces during the past few weeks the entire Lake Urumia district of Persia has been cleared of Kurds and Turkish irregulars and Persia offers the most secure haven for Christians of any region in the Near East, according to Dr. Isaac M. Yonan, a Near East Relief worker, who has just arrived in New York.

Dr. Yonan, an Assyrian by birth, who won the title of the "Hoover of Persia," for his work as food commisioner of the Assyrian Nation during the war, has returned to this country after completing a tour of inspection of relief work in Persia, Transcaucasia, and adjacent regions of the Levant. "The success of these operations have opened two entire provinces to Christians who have been unable to return to their homes since the war," Dr. Yonan told relief officials. "They were carried out by 8000 Persian troops under the direction of General Andrewaiski, a former general of the Russian Tzar."

RAILWAY EVALUATION NEARING COMPLETION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The Interstate Commerce Commission is entering upon the final stages of its 10-year task of evaluating railroad property in the United States, according to an announcement yesterday.

This work, the commission said, was "the most monumental scientific valuation of property ever attempted," since it called for the inventory of equipment, real estate and rolling stock scattered over 250,000 miles of railroad lines. The valuation was required by Congress in order that the commission might be able to fix railroad rates at a point yielding a reasonable return on the property investment in transportation.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. SCORES OPERATORS

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has taken up the cudgel in behalf of the coal miners in Somerset County, Pa., particularly those employed by the Consolidation Coal Company of which he is a stockholder.

In a telegram given out by F. Ernest Johnson, secretary of the research department of the Federal Council of Churches, Mr. Rockefeller is quoted as saying that the miners' grievances are well-founded and brands the labor policy of the operators unwise and unjust, and should be radically altered.

Mr. Rockefeller stated that he had no connection with the Berwind-White Company. As a minority stockholder in the consolidation, without legal power to dictate its policies, and conceding the administrative rights of management within certain limits of authority, he declared he long has been a believer in the moral responsibilities of stockholders.

RELATIVITY TO BE DISCUSSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Mathematical aspects of the theory of relativity will be discussed at a meeting of the American Mathematical Society in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, next Saturday. Prof. Edward Kasner of Columbia will present papers on Einstein's equations of the second and third forms and on geodesics and parallels in Weyl's Affine Geometry, which have to do with mathematical phases of the Einstein theory.

LABOR ADVOCATES LEVY ON CAPITAL

British Election Program Includes Demand for Increase in Social Services

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26—The Labor Party here has come out with an elaborate election program, covering the entire field of British politics. It is a temperate version of the long-familiar Labor ideals, including a levy on Capital, nationalization of industries, increase of state expenditure on social services and a policy of pacificism and disarmament generally. It is calculated to minimize the unfavorable impression created by Arthur Henderson's frank avowal at Newport that "Labor has declared war against the organization of industry and society, called private enterprise," though it does not repudiate this description of the party's attitude.

The fact is that Labor here today stands in opposition to all other political groups. It has made no response to the tentative advances of Independent Liberals, but intends to fight the elections on its own, in which it is favored by the lateness of a number of three-cornered contests pending.

Mr. Lloyd George's Position

In other respects the political situation here remains unchanged. For the time being the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that Mr. Lloyd George does not desire office. Not only would it be unreasonable for him to return to harness so soon but he is also prevented by the fact that he has undertaken to write a book which must necessarily keep him busy for some months.

For the past two years—and especially during the past year—the English Labor Party has been clamoring for a general election. Labor will now have the desired opportunity to try its strength at the polls. That Labor is recognized as a real menace to the power of the older parties is evident in the declarations made at the recent Carlton Club meeting, by both the friends and enemies of the Coalition, to the effect that whether as a single party or as a Coalition every means must be employed to defeat it in the next election.

Voice of Labor Rises

In the last general election—the khaki election of 1918—the Labor Party, after having expressed repeatedly its confidence in its own increased political power, was completely snowed under. Although Labor polled approximately 23 per cent of the total votes cast, only 60 seats were won in the House of Commons, whereas there were, at last account, 334 Coalition Conservatives, 133 Coalition Liberals, 11 Coalition Laborites, 48 non-Coalition Unionists, 28 non-Coalition Unionists, 28 non-Coalition Liberals, 73 Sinn Feiners, 7 Irish Nationalists and 10 Independents.

Following this election the voice of Labor was considerably subdued in England. Where the working classes had begun to look to their political party as a means for ushering in a post-war era of prosperity, they began, in the face of increasing unemployment, to lose confidence in their own organization.

But English Labor leaders were active, during this period of depression, in building up a powerful propaganda among the working classes. Nearly $50,000,000 has been spent by the unions among their own members during the present slump, and a constant stream of Labor Party literature streamed into the hands of English laborers. As a result, the party began to regain the confidence of the working classes. By-elections held since the general election of 1918, have revealed this increasing strength in the Labor Party. Whereas, following the election, Labor held but 60 seats, by-elections have increased that number to 74, a rather significant increase, considering the total number of by-elections held since 1918.

400 Labor Candidates

Now it is officially stated that the Labor Party has recognized 400 Labor candidates for the general election, and that an additional 50 will be officially in the field before the election actually takes place. A good many of these doubtless will withdraw on the eve of election, owing to the necessity of these candidates raising the funds for their campaigns in their own localities. It is probable, however, that 350 candidates of the Labor Party will actually remain in the race through the election.

Two of the outstanding personalities in the Labor Party in England today are Arthur Henderson and John Robert Clynes. Arthur Henderson is a member of Parliament, and was a member without portfolio of the War Cabinet. From 1908 to 1910, and from 1914 to 1917, he was chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, and is its present secretary. John R. Clynes has been chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party since 1921. During 1917 and 1918, he was Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, and in 1918 and 1919 was Food Controller. Both Henderson and Clynes are able leaders, both in Parliament and among the Labor constituencies.

MR. BONAR LAW DECLARES BRITAIN IS IN NEED OF REST

(Continued from Page 1)

alliance but on the community of inherited ideas as well as the recent comradeship in arms, must always be a principal aim of British policy.

"Our task if returned to power will be the ratification of the Irish Treaty. We are prepared to take our part in making good that treaty, both in letter and spirit, and to co-operate with the Irish Government in the new relationship within the Empire which the treaty will have created.

"We are equally pledged to safeguard the freedom of choice and the security of the Parliament and the Government of Northern Ireland. We earnestly hope it will be realized that the prosperity of Ireland can only be achieved between the governments and the peoples of the two portions of that country.

Development of India

"We desire to promote the quiet and orderly development of India under the Constitution conferred on her by the act of 1919. The co-operation of all classes and sections is essential to the progress and prosperity of India.

"At home our chief preoccupation is the state of trade and employment.

"The most helpful method of reviving industry is the development of trade within the Empire. The Unionist Party propose, therefore, immediately to consult the Government of the self-governing dominions, and, if they approve, to summon as early as possible an economic conference, with the view of finding in what way, by mutual co-operation, they can best develop the vast trade which the resources of the Empire admit.

"Plans for dealing with the situation already considered by the late Government will be examined afresh by us with a view to seeing whether any improvements are possible, and the necessary steps will be taken with the least possible delay.

"Such remedies are only palliatives, and real recovery will not come from the revival of trade. To secure this the first essential is to reduce expenditure to the best obtainable level in the hope of finding some relief from the burden of taxation which is now pressing so heavily upon individuals, and is the greatest clog upon the wheels of national industry."

King Signs Proclamation Dissolving Parliament

LONDON, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press)—King George dissolved Parliament today by signing a royal proclamation at a meeting of the Privy Council at Sandringham. The proclamation will be published in the Official Gazette this afternoon vacating every parliamentary seat in the country.

The proclamation ordered the assembling of the new Parliament on Nov. 30.

The King signed a further proclamation authorizing the summoning of a meeting of the Scottish peers at Holyrood Palace on Nov. 16, for the purpose of electing the 16 representative Peers of Scotland to serve in the new Parliament.

Oratory by aspirants for seats in the new Parliament already fills the land. By the end of the week the electoral fight will be in full swing. To obtain an outright majority in the new Parliament any one party would have to elect 315 candidates. It will be evident, therefore, that the Conservatives and Laborites are the only two with enough candidates in the field to obtain an independent majority. Their organizations have been whipped into far better shape than those of the other parties.

Labor is making a very strong campaign among the large population of Glasgow. At present only one of the 15 constituencies in that city is represented by a Labor member, but the party has for a long while conducted earnest propaganda in the big industrial communities and it seems likely to fulfill its hope of gaining a larger representation. One of the candidates in Glasgow is the Communist, John MacLean, whose term of 12 months in prison for sedition expired yesterday.

HOUSTON BUYS LIBRARY SITE

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The City Council of Houston has purchased a site for the new $200,000 public library. A bond issue of $200,000 was recently voted for the establishment of a central library. It is planned to establish branch libraries in Houston Heights and in North Side. Other branches will be established as the growth of the city justifies, and it is planned to make the library system of the city all-embracing so that every citizen may reap a benefit from it.

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FRENCH GENERAL WOULD QUIT SYRIA

High Commissioner Objects to Parliament Cutting Down Credits for Troops

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 26—General Gouraud has requested the Government to remove him from the post of High Commissioner in Syria. Official quarters seek to deny the facts as presented yesterday and disguise them under the pretence that General Gouraud is merely tired and requires a change. He will certainly be appointed to the Conseil Superieur de la Guerra, which is an excellent, quiet post at home. But however it is camouflaged General Gouraud offered what is equivalent to his resignation because the credits for the maintenance of effectives have been cut down.

General Gouraud considers that the troops are insufficient, whereas the whole tendency of Parliament is to reduce credits to a lower and lower point.

Yesterday in Parliament a vote was taken without debate by which the effectives would be reduced to 20,000 men at the beginning of next year. France does not want to spend money on her Near East enterprises, and, moreover, the reports concerning the poverty of Syrian territory are now attributed to France, and the attitude of the Syrians continually produces that impression on the deputies.

More and more France becomes doubtful about the wisdom of its Syrian policy. Whether the immediate vote is the cause of General Gouraud's present decision or not is of no material importance. Suffice it to say that he expresses a desire to leave Syria at the earliest possible moment. As for the civil expenditure it has now dropped to 50,000,000 francs. For next year General Gouraud asked 23,000,000 francs, but the finance commission wants to cut the amount down to 7,000,000 francs.

There are a number of criticisms today, and some dissatisfaction with the present condition is expressed by certain journals. Most of them, however, agree in saying that General Gouraud has not resigned, although they set out the story of his differences with Parliament respecting credit and end up by saying that, according to his own wish he will be withdrawn from Syria and made a member of the Conseil Superieur de la Guerre.

CUBA TO HAVE AID OF W. P. G. HARDING

American Fiscal Expert to Make Changes in Banking System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—W. P. G. Harding, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will leave here next week, probably Wednesday, for Cuba, to make a survey of financial conditions there and to institute a new banking system for that country, it was announced officially at the Treasury Department today.

Mr. Harding is going to Cuba at the request of President Alfredo Zayas, it was said, and he will be accompanied by auditors to examine the financial records of the island. The request came through Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who has been assisting the Cuban authorities in untangling their financial mix-up.

It was said further that Mr. Harding would be in Cuba for about six weeks, though others would continue to reorganize the financial and banking situation, probably under his direction. His going to Cuba will not interfere with his prospects for reappointment as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, which position is still open, according to the treasury spokesman.

President Harding has decided not to make a recess appointment to the position, but as soon as Congress convenes, it was intimated, the position as head of the Federal Reserve system will be filled.

The Administration views with some concern the amnesty bill recently passed by the Cuban Senate, now before the House of Deputies. The Government, it is learned, is opposed to the bill on the ground that it would weaken the effect of reform measures passed by the Cuban Legislature. The amnesty bill is a political measure intended to prevent the punishment of prominent persons guilty of accepting "graft" in connection with public office, it is claimed.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—The Commonwealth Edison Company seeks authority to issue $12,000,000 additional capital stock and $1,823,000 first mortgage 5s, proceeds from the sale to be used for construction plans recently announced.

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SIR GEORGE PAISH SEES DANGER IN PRESENT ECONOMIC POLICIES

Tells American Exporters Change Must Come If Nations Are to Put Their Finances on a Stable Basis

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Insistence by the people of all nations that statesmen change their political and economic policies, is the only means of averting an approaching world catastrophe, Sir George Paish, British economist, declared last night in his address on foreign trade and international debts, before the American Manufacturers Export Association, in convention here. He said in part:

The men responsible for national and international policy, after four years of opportunity, not only have failed to find a solution for the economic and financial problems which the war created but have rendered them, and are still rendering them, more difficult to solve. Therefore, it is essential for business men—and for that matter for all whose welfare is in jeopardy—to study matters for themselves, in order to discover where events are leading, as well as to ascertain the causes of and sound remedies for the present unsatisfactory and anxious situation.

Prior to the war, not only were all the nations solvent but year by year they were increasing in well being. There were a great many national debts and there was a large amount of international debt, but rarely did nations experience any difficulty in meeting either their national or their international obligations.

The speaker then contrasted the fiscal condition of the various nations prior to 1914 with that of the present day, and went into detail concerning the changes wrought by the war in their financial outlook, saddled as they were at its close by huge debts, contracted for nothing of a productive nature. He charged that the United States was contributing to the general economic chaos by its new tariff law and its refusal to accept payment for obligations due in any medium of exchange other than gold. Declaring, however, that it was not his purpose to criticize the United States, which, he asserted, had done during the war and until recently everything that could have been expected of that country, he said:

Exclusion Policy Assailed

A creditor cannot refuse to take payment of its debts in the goods or services which the debtor nations can supply directly or indirectly, and, therefore, the endeavor of the American Government to prevent the import of goods and produce by erecting tariff or other barriers for the purpose of keeping out the goods of other nations is an action which I am convinced neither they nor the American people have fully considered.

He declared that the American Government, by placing gold in the Treasury instead of in the banks, where it would be available for trade, prevented "the natural beneficial effect of gold imports." "The gold," he said, "might just as well be consigned back to the reefs from which it was extracted." The American tariff policy, he added, did not differ from the action of European nations in erecting tariff barriers to the import of goods from nations indebted to them, either for loans or for reparations.

In conclusion, he warned his hearers:

The statesmen of all nations are indeed engaged in a common effort to prevent the nations from meeting their obligations to each other and thus reducing the whole world to bankruptcy. Already the policy of the statesmen of Europe is fast bringing the strongest nations of Europe to ruin and before long the statesmen of the other nations of the world, if permitted to do so, will bring their countries into a similar condition.

Part of Discussion of Debts

It is therefore of the greatest possible moment that the business men and peoples of all nations should seek to understand and to realize the disastrous consequences that must ensue from the present policies of those responsible for national and international affairs, and should insist upon such change of policy as will avert the catastrophe toward which the entire world is now moving with ever-increasing rapidity.

The Paish address was part of a discussion of the international debt problem, participated in by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; and George Edward Smith, president of the Royal Typewriter Company. Among the speakers at the convention today were William S. Culbertson, vice-man of the United States Tariff Commission; Winthrop L. Marvin, vice-president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners Association, and Edward C. Plummer, United Stafes Shipping Board Commissioner.

Mr. Culbertson in his address took up the new tariff bill, with especial emphasis upon its three most important features, as compared with previous tariff measures—the elastic tariff section, the recognition given costs of production as an important factor in the determination of schedules, and the broadened powers of the commission, which now has become a fact-finding body of first importance.

Mr. Marvin in beginning his speech declared it would be his endeavor to tell his hearers "what the national shipping bill actually is, and what it is hoped to obtain by its enactment."

"There may have been 'sympathetic interest' and 'friendly co-operation' between American and foreign shipping, but we certainly were not among the beneficiaries," said Mr. Plummer. He urged support of the shipping bill now before Congress, saying that while it is not perfect, it is the bill now presented for action and should be passed.

"For 50 years," he declared, "our foreign competitors, who know so well that the foreign-carrying trade of the United States is the greatest international prize the commercial world ever has known, have successfully warred against every attempt to restore an American merchant marine by merely following the Napoleonic rule of 'divide and conquer.'"

NEW TARIFF MADE AND LEFT ELASTIC

Three Specific Provisions Obviate Rigidity of Earlier Acts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The United States Tariff Commission made public its rules of procedure. Administration of the three elastic provisions of the tariff act has been intrusted to the commission, and the law provides that the President shall issue no proclamation changing rates or classification until after the commission shall have made an investigation.

The three sections of the law involved are known as 315, 316, and 317 of Title III, and, in President Harding's words, they are expected "to prove the greatest contribution toward progress in tariff-making." The first vests in the President the power to increase or to decrease any tariff rate, after an investigation by the commission has shown that such action is necessary to equalize "the difference in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing countries." He also may change the classification of articles specified in the act, and, in the case of articles subject to ad valorem duties, when a change of rate is not sufficient to equalize the costs of production, he may accomplish this object by a substitution of American for foreign valuation. No rate, Mr. Culbertson explains, can be increased or decreased by more than 50 per cent of that fixed by law.

The second provision is in the nature of a supplement to tariff rates. It aims to protect American industry against unfair methods and unfair acts in the importation of goods. Under this section additional duties may be imposed upon unfair importations amounting virtually to an embargo, and the offending person or firm may be prohibited from importing goods into the United States.

Of greatest significance to the export interests of the country is the third provision, designed to aid American industry by protecting American export trade. It empowers the President, in the public interest, to impose additional duties or even an embargo upon the whole or a part of the imports from any foreign country which denies to American foreign trade treatment equal to that accorded to the trade of any other foreign country.

LOW URBAN FLYING BRINGS AVIATOR FINE

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Elston Kelly, aviator, was lectured and put on probation yesterday by Municipal Judge Eller for violation of Chicago's aviation ordinance forbidding flying over the city at an altitude of less than 2000 feet. Kelly and Bert Burley, a druggist, descended to within 500 feet of the 25,000 spectators at the Chicago-Purdue football game at Stagg Field last Saturday and dropped circulars. Burley also was put on probation.

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HENRY FORD'S FORETOPMAST IS CARRIED AWAY IN RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

schooner's rudder, which gave some trouble yesterday. Capt. Almon Malloch, known as one of the greatest "drivers" in this port, sailed with Captain Morrissey on the deck of the American boat today.

The course selected was the same as that sailed yesterday. It was expected the boats would have a broad reach of five miles to Thatcher's Island buoy, another reach of 10 miles up the bay, a run of 10 miles off shore, a beat of 10 miles back to Thatcher's and a close fetch of five miles to the finish. The fourth leg was to be the windward one.

Captain Walters won all the honors at the start. Ten minutes before he berthed the Bluenose to weather of the Ford and both boats came down from the West Gloucester shore before the wind. Five minutes before the start, the Ford, instead of giving over and heading for the start, tacked ship and lost nearly two minutes while in staysails.

The Bluenose headed for the line with the Ford 200 yards astern. The Bluenose, in such a fine berth, was in no hurry to cross, but when the starting signal was fired she picked up smartly and dashed over the line with a great burst of speed. The Ford was slow in reaching the line and followed 27s. later. At 11:15 the Bluenose, hard on the port tack, luffed for inshore and then headed out for the mark with a commanding lead of 300 yards which she seemed to increase at every mile. Both boats had their staysails pulling hard and made fast time as they dashed along the cape shore to the first mark.

They were just awash but being in smooth water under the lee of the land they made little fuss.

Approaching the first mark the Ford seemed to pick up and at 11:20 had reduced the Bluenose's lead to 200 yards. Both sailed the first leg at a lively clip and came rushing for the mark with a big bone under their noses. The Bluenose had a lead of 1m. 6s at the first mark, the rounding time being: Bluenose 11:26:23; Ford 11:27:29. The Bluenose ran away from the Ford in the last mile of the first leg.

The Canadian boat jybed around the mark very cleverly taking it broadly and taking in and setting her staysails very lively. The Ford was slower and gave the mark a wide berth, while the crew worked slowly in shifting sails. Both boats hauled on their wind and headed up the bay hard on the starboard tack.

As both boats ran up the bay the wind lightened to less than 10 knots and the Ford began to creep up. The gain for a time was very slight, and the lead of the Bluenose seemed fairly safe at 11.45. The Ford, however, had more of a heel and seemed to be picking up a better breeze from off Bass Rock. Up ahead the Bluenose was standing almost straight, her slowest point of sailing. The sea was very smooth. The second leg was a slow one owing to the softening of the breeze off shore. At noon the Ford had closed up on the Bluenose until she was less than 200 yards astern. Both boats had sailed nearly half the second leg.

Farther up the bay there seemed to be no wind and somewhat more sea. The gain of the Ford in the first nine miles of the second leg was due, seemingly, to the tendency of the Bluenose to find soft pockets in the breeze. The American schooner kept up her heavy list to port and seemed to hold a better wind all the time.

The luffing match did not last long for the Bluenose had squared away again for the mark and the breeze had dropped back into the northwest. Still the Ford was close enough to be a threat and kept edging up on the Canadian only to drop back again. The Bluenose picked up a little better breeze. An hour and a half after the start the Bluenose was in the lead by a scant 100 yards. At the second mark the Bluenose was 38s. ahead.

The unofficial times at the second mark were: Bluenose, 12:27:56; Ford, 12:28:34.

The Ford caught the Bluenose at the second mark, but could not get between the Bluenose and the buoy. The Ford's crew was slow in shifting the staysail, and the Bluenose gained 20 yards on this account.

The Bluenose was leading at 12:45 by 200 yards and seemed to be drawing away slightly. The wind had increased to 10 knots.

The boats sailed for miles, as if the Bluenose had the Ford on a short tow line. Both sailed the third leg quite fast. The breeze was better off shore than was expected. At 1:10 the Bluenose was leading by 100 yards. Captain Morrissey was unable to get by the Canadian flyer. He luffed out and then drove back again, but Captain Walters met him.

At 1:10 the breeze had swung around into the northeast and had gone up to 15 knots. The sea continued smooth.

At the third mark the Bluenose was leading the Ford by 31 seconds.

The times at the third mark were: Bluenose, 1:21:32; Ford, 1:22:03.

At 1:37 the Ford had trouble with her staysail and four hands were sent into the foretop to take up on the halyards. One of the men came down on one of the stays. The Bluenose also found work for three men at the foretop as she stood off on the port tack.

At 1:40 the Bluenose was 200 yards ahead of the Ford, but the latter was a trifle to windward.

The Ford's foretop mast broke off half way up and the jib topsail fluttered into the water alongside. The Bluenose was nearly a half mile ahead at the time and seemed to have the race well in hand. The disablement of the Ford apparently settled the race.

The wind was blowing about 15 miles an hour and the boats had covered about three miles of the fourth leg when the Ford's topmast went by the board. She kept right on with bare poles like flagstaffs.

The Bluenose continued, holding the port tack well off shore and increasing her lead every minute. The men sent into the foretop of the Ford were evidently trying to set up some kind of a jack stay to steady the wavering of the foretopmast but the effort was in vain.

At 1:50 the Bluenose had the race well in hand, taking in her staysail. She had taken in her foretop a few minutes before. Captain Walters let the Bluenose run along easily, making no effort to pinch her, as the Ford was dropping astern steadily.

The shortening of sail by the Bluenose put the two boats under the same upper canvas, but the Bluenose had the advantage of her jib topsail.

At 2 o'clock the Ford was nearly a mile astern but seemed to be picking up. The breeze had increased to 20 knots. The Ford was so far astern, however, that it seemed she had little chance of winning. The Bluenose had covered about half of the distance to the fourth mark when she tacked to starboard.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PHILIPPINES HIGH

They Lack Ballot but Otherwise Have Full Equality With Men

Their American sisters today found it difficult to conceal their surprise when Señora Sofia R. de Veyra, wife of the Philippine resident commissioner at Washington, told of the culture and progress of Filipino women, and of some of the advantages they possess over American and British women. The occasion was a luncheon in her honor at the Hotel Victoria, Boston, arranged by the Boston League of Women Voters.

Señora de Veyra is considered one of the foremost women of the Orient today. Educated, cultured, she has both gift and talent, with winsomeness and charm of manner and a great fund of humor. Born in the Philippines, she first attracted attention by her work for the poor and the needy. From early womanhood, she has been engaged in philanthropic, educational, and social work generally for the people of the islands, and particularly for the women and children. From 1902 to 1907, she was associated with the Philippine Bureau of Education.

Women of the Philippines are of a high type, she declared. They are managers of their own households and the financial stewards of their families. They are eager to grasp educational opportunities and have equality with men in everything except the ballot. When they marry they go into partnership with their husbands, and while the men handle the actual work and look after the employees, the women attend to the finances, act as cashiers, pay the workers, and supervise much of the business. Professional opportunities are open to them as to men. They are eligible, too, as members of the Philippine Bar Association.

Married women hold their property in severalty and are guardians of their own children. Of property which accrues to a married couple, the wife is half administratrix and has vested rights which cannot be taken away. Filipino women have introduced a profit-sharing plan into prisons and have opened a woman's school in one penal institution; they have established a police matron system and have introduced industrial teachers for those whose mentality is abnormal.

These conditions are by no means confined to Manila or to the Island of Luzon, declares Señora de Veyra, but are to be found in many other islands, proof of which she offers by stating that 307 women's clubs and organizations exist in the Philippines. These have been formed into a federation.

EDUCATORS TO HOLD JOINT CONFERENCE

The American Institute of Instruction, the New England Superintendents Association and the Massachusetts Superintendents Association, are to unite in a New England Educational Conference, the most important educational gathering of the year in that section of the United States, to be held in Boston Nov. 9, 10 and 11.

Each organization will have charge of the program for one day. About 1500 are expected to attend the conference. Sessions will be held in Gardner Auditorium at the State House with overflow meetings in nearby halls. John J. Mahoney of Boston University, E. W. Butterfield, commissioner of education for New Hampshire, and Edwin L. Haynes of Methuen are presidents, respectively, of the participating organizations.

HONORS DAY AT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 26 (Special)—Brown University inaugurated today "Honors Day," which hereafter will have a fixed place in the university calendar to be devoted to honoring those men and women who are awarded honors during the course of the college year. The observance will follow tomorrow at Pembroke, the woman's College. The address of the day was by Prof. Walter C. Bronson of the department of English. It followed a brief congratulatory address by President William H. P. Faunce. Mrs. Francis G. Allinson, dean of the woman's college, will introduce the exercises there tomorrow, when Professor Bronson will address the college.

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RECOGNITION FOR WOMEN'S WORK

Miss Anderson Also Advocates 48-Hour Week

National recognition of the woman in the home as an economic factor was one of the aims presented today by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Government, to the Massachusetts Council on Women and Children in Industry as a means of advancing the industrial status of women. The occasion was a luncheon in honor of Miss Anderson given by the council at the College Club, Boston.

The woman in the home has no recognition as far as census data go, Miss Anderson pointed out, yet there are about 21,000,000 of them in the United States, and they "probably" do the biggest job there is in the world." If paid for their work in keeping the house and raising the children at a wage of $35 a month, which would be very low, that sum would equal the sum needed to pay the nation's war debt in two years. The women of the country ought to see that these women and their work are recognized as an economic factor of the country in the next census, Miss Anderson declared.

Miss Anderson spoke also on the proposed federal law for a 48-hour week for women workers, presenting some of the difficulties of competition because only a part of the states have such a law. They naturally are at a disadvantage in disposing of their products when these are brought in competition with products of states which have no such restrictions and can therefore put out at lower prices. Miss Anderson advocated full and free discussion of these subjects by women's organizations as an important aid in improvement.

The Council of Women and Children in Industry is made up of individuals and representatives of organizations interested in the protection of working women and children, and is intended to act as an unofficial advisory committee for the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in matters relating to women and children. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Boston is chairman.

M. CLEMENCEAU HERE NOV. 22

Georges Clemenceau, distinguished French War Premier, will arrive in Boston Nov. 22. He will make a public address in Symphony Hall, on the day following at 4 p. m. A short parade is planned from Federal Street to the Public Library, but as M. Clemenceau is coming to Boston as a private citizen there will be no official demonstration. The fact that his visit is not official, however, will enable him, should he so desire, to exercise to the full his well-known powers of plain speech. After a two-day stay in Boston, M. Clemenceau intends to speak in several cities east of the Mississippi River.

WOMAN'S CANDIDACY PUSHED

BARRINGTON, R. I., Oct. 26 (Special)—Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, authoress, has enlisted in the campaign here to elect Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, a former Boston school-teacher, to the state Senate. Mrs. Elliott, who has an experience of many years in Italy, will work among electors of that nationality. Mrs. Algeo's candidacy is being extended with vigor in the hope of the women of Barrington and other parts of the State to secure representation for their sex in the Senate. Mrs. Elliott will speak at a mass meeting on Oct. 31.

MR. FORD ON "VACATION TRIP"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 26—Henry Ford of Detroit, accompanied by Mrs. Ford and his New York manager, Gordon Plaintif, and Mrs. Plaintif, who arrived here last night, left today by automobile on a continuance of what Mr. Ford asserted was a vacation trip which will take them into Vermont, New Hampshire and Eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Ford declined to be interviewed, saying he was "on strike" as far as newspapers were concerned.

STREET COMMISSIONER CHOSEN

Appointment of John H. L. Noyes to the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston has been approved by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission. Mr. Noyes fills the vacancy created by the appointment of Brig.-Gen. John H. Dunn as Soldiers' Relief Commissioner. The salary of street commissioner is $4000, and Mr. Noyes will receive $500 additional if chosen chairman.

MORE SCHOOL BUILDINGS URGED

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—Although a new addition to the high school will be completed soon and a new elementary school has been opened, Bernard M. Sheridan, superintendent of schools, reported to the school committee that three new school buildings will be needed to care for the pupils next year. The matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the committee.

PELLETIER DEFEAT PUT UP TO WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

of district attorney of Suffolk County for misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance in office and disbarred as a lawyer in Massachusetts.

These cards are in the form of a piece of a ballot with the names of candidates and with questions, crosses being marked after each one. The first indorsed is Henry Cabot Lodge for United States Senator and directly under him Peter F. Tague for Congress. The third space with cross affixed is for John F. Fitzgerald for Governor, and fourth is Joseph C. Pelletier for district attorney of Suffolk County.

In bolder type on the lower part of the card is what purports to be the last two referenda on the ballot. The question asked on the fourth, which is that to bring the state law into harmony with the federal law for the enforcement of prohibition, is a perversion which asks the voters whether they want a law against light wines and beer and is followed by a Black X for "No."

The last space is filled merely by the words Referendum Number 5 and a black X after the word "No." The apparent aim is to suggest that Referendum Number 5 has something to do with the preceding question. Five, however, is that which would have district attorneys be members of the bar, against which the Pelletier forces are actively fighting.

LEARNED MEN EAGER TO LIVE IN PALESTINE

Kasriel Rappaport, mayor of the colony of Rishon El Zion, Jaffa, Palestine, will leave Boston today for New York, where he will speak in the interest of the Palestine Foundation Fund, before returning to his native land.

Mr. Rappaport has just concluded a tour of the United States, in the course of which he has appealed frequently for contributions to the Hayesod.

Yesterday he told representatives of Boston trades and professions at a luncheon in the City Club, that more than 30,000 Jews had entered Palestine during the last three years, and that many of these were lawyers, doctors, engineers, university professors, and students who had sacrificed their careers elsewhere to devote themselves to manual labor in the service of Eretz Israel.

POLICE COMMISSION SOUGHT

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 26 (Special)—The next Legislature will be asked to pass a bill creating a police commission for this city. Two different views are being expressed as to how this commission should be created. Chief of Police Watts, according to those close to him, would like a commission appointed by the Governor, which would take the control of the police entirely away from the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Chaplin, it is thought, will favor a commission to be elected either by the voters or the City Council.

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26 (Special)—Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, whose home is in this city, issued a statement yesterday advocating the defeat of the Republican Administration both state and nationally. Mr. McMahon, who personally directed the cotton textile strike in this States, asks "What act of friendship toward the working class either the federal or state governments can show?" and then says, "Frankly, I confess, I know of none."

WORK ON SUBWAY POSTPONED

Proposed improvements to relieve congestion at the Park Street subway station have been indefinitely postponed by the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Construction of another northbound upper level platform and two new entrances on Tremont Street is contemplated, but James F. Jackson, chairman of the trustees, says no decision is possible until several questions relating to the future use of the tube have been settled.

RAILROAD SHOWS LARGE GAIN

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 26—The Maine Central Railroad completed the first nine months of this year with a surplus after taxes and fixed charges larger than for corresponding period of last year by $2,195,071, the figure this year being $427,727 net, compared with a deficit of $1,767,344 in 1921. Net revenue from September railway operations was $36,188 greater than for the month last year. President McDonald says that October figures to date indicate that fixed charges will not be earned for the month.

"Home Service"

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Simply bundle up all the family wash—Men's collars and shirts—women's and children's apparel—flatwork—everything.

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SPEEDING OF COAL SHIPMENT SOUGHT

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Wants More Fuel and Faster Transportation

With the hope of increasing the quantity of coal being shipped into Massachusetts and speeding up transportation, James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator, left for New York to confer with the New York State administrator and others on the coal situation.

Mr. Phelan said that he will also discuss the possibility of eliminating the "go-between" in coal transactions. This factor, he asserted, is largely responsible for high prices being quoted to dealers at the mines.

"These quotations," Mr. Phelan declared, "range as high as $15 a ton and more, when, as a matter of fact, 75 per cent of the anthracite production is what is called 'company' coal. 'Company' coal at the mines has a price fixed at from $7.90 to $8.50, according to sizes. On 20 per cent of the production, known as 'independent' coal, a maximum price of $9.25 a ton f. o. b. at the mines has been agreed upon. On the remaining 5 per cent, also known as 'independent' coal it is hoped to place a maximum price not later than October 31."

Every local fuel administrator in Massachusetts was today asked by Mr. Phelan to make an investigation to determine whether any local dealers are being asked to pay more than $9.25 per ton, f. o. b. at the mines, for anthracite coal, and to report the situation fully to him.

CITY FINANCES TO BE DISCUSSED

Legislative Committee to Give Hearing on Problems

One of the most pressing problems of government today is felt to be that of municipal administration and finance, and for the purpose of giving exhaustive study to this question a special recess committee was ordered by the last Legislature to investigate and report recommendations. During the past months the committee has been gathering information bearing on the question, and will hold its first public hearing tomorrow at 10 o'clock in Room 433 of the Massachusetts State House.

The legislative resolve creating the committee was passed in response to a recommendation made by the Governor in his annual message, in which he said:

"The existing high level of municipal expenditures and tax rates, while little understood because of its complexity, is, nevertheless, a matter of prime concern to every citizen. It is most important in checking community growth, discouraging industry, and depressing property values. The burdens imposed upon enterprise by local taxation are generally recognized, but the means of relief are in doubt. I recommend that a special committee of your membership be created for the purpose of studying existing municipal taxation and of determining what, if any, remedies are possible through legislative enactment to afford relief."

FARM BUREAU FOR RECLAMATION

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Passage of the Smith-McNary and Borah reclamation bills, amortization of payments of delinquent water users and extension of time limits on construction payments under the reclamation extension act were recommended in resolutions passed by farm bureau representatives from seven states attending the convention of the western division of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has just closed here.

FRENCH BAR ANISEED

PARIS, Oct. 26—All liquors in which the flavor or taste of aniseed predominates must disappear from sale in French cafés and bars within three months, an official decree published this morning in the Journal Officiel rules. Such liquors have been sold extensively in France since the law prohibiting the sale of absinthe was put into force. They are known as absinthe substitutes.

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DEMOCRATIC CASH AT NEW LOW EBB

National Congressional Committee Reports Paucity of Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—To carry on its nation-wide fight to capture the next House of Representatives, the Democratic national congressional committee has succeeded in collecting only $9186 in campaign contributions. The report of the committee was received with amazement in political circles today.

Out of this total, the committee to date has expended $7736, leaving a scant $1000 for disbursements during the finale of the campaign. It is the smallest fund the Congressional Committee has had since statements have been required.

Not a single member of the cabinets of former President Woodrow Wilson is found on the lists and the names of Democrats of national prominence are exceedingly few. E. H. Moore of Youngstown, Ohio, campaign manager for James M. Cox in his fight for the Democratic presidential nomination, is credited with $100.

The Democratic congressional committee was first to file its statement at the Capitol. Next will follow the Democratic national committee. The statement of the Republican congressional committee will be received not later than Saturday.

WAR MATERIAL SURPLUS SOLD

Nation-Wide Auction Nets the Government $83,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—One of the largest business enterprises conducted under one management in the United States during the past year has been the Government's job of disposing of surplus war material. More than 100,000 different articles have been sold for cash through a nation-wide auction sale system. Sales have been in progress five days in every week all the year and property that cost nearly $500,000,000 has been disposed of, the cash proceeds turned into the Treasury aggregating approximately $83,000,000.

A summary of the enormous transaction in which the War Department has been engaged, obtained for the office of Assistant Secretary Wainwright, who is Uncle Sam's head salesman, shows that on Sept. 1, 1921, there was available for sale about $750,000,000 in surplus war stocks, ranging in character and size from locomotives to pins and needles. One year later there remained on hand of that amount property worth $243,000,000, and officials today expressed the hope that Uncle Sam's shelves could be cleared in another six months.

COAL COMMISSION SENDS OUT QUERIES

Asks for Causes and Cures of Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—As a beginning of its work of investigating the coal industry, the United States Coal Commission, it was announced today, has addressed two queries to representatives of the parties most immediately interested in its operation, and has asked for answers in writing.

"What, in your judgment, are the elements that have caused and are causing the acknowledged demoralization in the coal industry and which are working hardship alike upon the parties engaged in the production of coal and the consuming public?" the first query says. The second asks for "the practical remedies which, in your judgment, would eliminate any or all of the elements that you feel are responsible for the condition."

These queries were submitted to three committees which the commission has conferred with this week, and which have been selected to represent the bituminous and anthracite mine operators, and the miners' union.

MR. FREAR PRESSES TAX EVASION CLAIM

Tells Mr. Mellon Others Must Pay More If Big Corporations Are Let Off Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, has written a second letter to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of alleged fraudulent diversion of corporation profits. Mr. Frear's letter in part follows:

On Oct. 23, I wrote you expressing a hope that you would reconsider your announced ruling which sets aside Section 220 of the Revenue Law passed in 1921 to reach fraudulent diversion of corporation profits to an amount estimated at several hundred million dollars in increased income tax payments to the Federal Treasury. You, of course, are charged with the administration of this law and any failure on your part to enforce its provisions will, according to estimates afforded by the press, rob the treasury of tax receipts due on surplus corporate profits, which are estimated to reach the enormous amount of over $2,000,000,000 in 1921.

This surplus of corporation profits, reaching from 25 per cent to 100 per cent annually, will in the case of Standard Oil alone aggregate over $1,000,000,000 according to the press, a large part of which has been set aside instead of being distributed, in order to escape surtaxes otherwise due the Government from individual stockholders. Believing it my duty to urge your attention as strongly as I can to this fraudulent evasion of taxes, that you may not later on mistake the full official responsibility for the enormous loss to the treasury, I again write to point out the apparently defenseless position, in my judgment, you have taken.

Your statement that you will urge upon Congress the passage of an amendment to prevent issuance of tax-free securities is noted. During last session I urged passage of such an amendment through the committee and through the House. The publication of your statement, I fear, was to sidetrack the issue of penalties now due under the law.

You know, and so do the people generally, that it is impossible constitutionally to get any tax-free amendment through Congress in any form to reach the many billions of state and municipal securities on the market, and that it will take several years under the most favorable conditions to get any kind of an amendment enacted into law. You are only announcing with some gusto that you will ask Congress to lock the door after about all the horses have escaped.

It is a convenient explanation for failure to reach the tax-exempt security amendment, but I am asking why you do not enforce tax penalties now due on corporations by enforcing a release of "fraudulently" held surpluses which will bring to the treasury in the aggregate several hundred million dollars in tax receipts? A surplus of over $1,000,000,000 now held by Standard Oil alone and over $500,000,000 by United States Steel according to the press is awaiting early distribution as stock dividends largely for the purpose of escaping individual surtax payments. Will you permit it to escape the legal penalty?

Someone must pay the tax to run our Government and apart from assessments according to ability to pay if the burden is shifted or evaded by the oil stockholder through the "fraudulent" handling of surplus by the corporation under the department's definition of the statute, the remaining taxpayers of the country must make good any treasury deficit reported by you.

CAR BARN PROTEST MEETING

Residents of two sections of Arlington, Mass., at a special town meeting to be held tonight in Robbins Memorial Town Hall, will state their objections to the barns which the Boston Elevated Railway proposes to erect in the town. Strenuous opposition has been made to the placing of these barns in the neighborhood selected as a site for them by the Elevated.

DREAMWOLD SALES RESUMED

The auction sales at "Dreamwold" in Scituate, the estate of Thomas W. Lawson, Bay State author and financier, were resumed today, and various articles are being disposed of in the coach house of the estate. The sale began originally on Oct. 12. After several days of lively bidding and large sales of the personal property offered, it was discontinued temporarily.

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STATE IS AROUSED TO PROTECT PUPILS

Medical Group Appeals to Superstition in Fight to Promote Child Exploitation

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A referendum measure designed to protect public school pupils from medical, political, or religious exploitation has become the main topic of discussion in this State, outranking in popular interest all other matters to be voted on Nov. 7.

The bill provides mainly that parents or guardians may forbid physical examinations of their children by school authorities, except when the children show symptoms of contagious or infectious diseases. In cases where the exception is presumed operative, the child is to be sent home for treatment according to the parent's convictions.

Medication No Requisite

The bill further provides that vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall not be made a condition of attendance or employment in the schools.

Passed by the last state Legislature, the bill was at once bitterly attacked by the semi-political organization of medical men, known as the Public Health League. A referendum was demanded and the decision of the voters is about to be recorded.

The Public School Protective League of Washington, composed of Christian Scientists and numerous other persons whose convictions forbid medical experimentation on school children, has used and is using every avenue of publicity to acquaint the voters with their argument that "it is the school which is public, not the child." It has emphasized the fact that, under the Constitution, a child has a right to freedom from medical exploitation and has pointed out that those who oppose the bill are seeking to preserve jobs for young doctors seeking a quick practice and for old doctors who otherwise would lack patients and to promote in the minds of parents a belief in sickness which will enthrone medical men.

Dispute as to Health

The doctors, highly organized, retort that medicine is essential to health. Their opponents answer, with evidence to back their statement, that the indications are that health is probably at its lowest among those who depend most on medicine.

Beside this issue even the question whether Miles Poindexter will succeed himself in the United States Senate seems to be taking a secondary place and the matter of who will be Representative in Washington or members of the state Legislature, is well overshadowed.

Interestingly enough, the referendum measure in dispute is numbered "13." This has led the medical men to seize upon the chance to urge on their placards and billboards: "Thirteen is unlucky; vote against Referendum 13." Advocates of the bill have not yet resorted to superstition.

But the amusing coincidence is the similarity of the two big posters of the campaign, which appear side by side in almost every public place.

The doctors say: "Protect your child; vote AGAINST Referendum 13."

And the liberators from medicine urge in letters quite as bold: "Protect your child; vote FOR Referendum 13."

SCHOOL METHODS OF WEST PRAISED

East Is Far Behind California, Dr. Winship Declares

"Los Angeles and Southern California are easily leading the world in primary and secondary education," declared Dr. Albert E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, in his address to 600 students at the College of Secretarial Science, Boston University, on the occasion of their weekly assembly yesterday. "We in the east not only cannot keep pace with them, but we can hardly conceive what they are doing."

Dr. Winship went on to explain that Los Angeles' success in education was proved by the fact that the city has the largest number of students who finish the eighth grade studies and then continue through high school.

"They dare to do new things out west," continued Dr. Winship. "In the east, we worship polish. There, they believe in punch. A western man once said of his eastern brothers, 'You in the east tell us what you would like done, and then we in the west go and do as we please.'"

Many of the high schools there have deans of women who coach girls much as athletic coaches here train young men, he said. "Another radical but progressive movement being advocated in western educational circles is the enfranchisement of high school graduates from 18 to 20 years of age," said Dr. Winship. "A student who has studied history and civics for three years in high school is better prepared to vote on civic questions than a person who is simply 21 years of age." Another argument presented was that if a youth of 18 is subject to draft by the Government he should be able to vote and to decide whether or not there should be war.

Dr. Winship told how one prominent Los Angeles department store owner insisted that all his employees be high school graduates. He appeared before them in assembly and urged them to stay in high school, even if they had to work nights to support themselves. He declared they would receive higher wages if they finished their secondary school courses.

"Universities formerly dictated to the high schols, and high schools followed their lead. But now all that is changed. High schools have asserted themselves and their independence and act by themselves without any outside help," said Dr. Winship.

"A great advance in western education has come now that high schools are telling universities what to do, instead of the universities forcing high schools to follow their narrow regulations," he concluded.

MR. WOOLWINE FAILS TO MEET DRY QUERY

Los Angeles Women Demand Explanation of Stand Against Constitution

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (Special)—Before an audience of 2000 at Philharmonic Auditorium, Thomas Lee Woolwine, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, refused to answer a definite demand that he explain how he proposes to change the United States Constitution to permit the manufacture of light wines and beer.

The question was put to him in the form of a printed statement signed by 12 prominent Los Angeles women.

Before the demand to answer was made, the candidate, who is district attorney in this county, declared that he favored "a relaxation of the Eighteenth Amendment to permit the manufacture of light wines and beer." He failed, however, to indicate how the "relaxation" is to be achieved and by dodging this vital phase of his wet propaganda he disappointed many in his large audience who had believed he would meet the issue.

The question to Mr. Woolwine was signed by Mrs. James F. Cunningham, Mrs. John S. Myers, Harriet W. Works, Dora Stearns, Eva C. Wheeler, Clara B. Sheldon, Florence C. Porter, Kathryn Leighton, Mrs. E. R. Brainerd, Hattie C. Young, Julia D. Phelps, and Miss Ada B. Cummings. The statement recites the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, and adds:

The amendment is the law of the land. Before it can be changed, three-fourths of all the states must demand such change. Congress cannot provide light wines and beer. The legislatures of the several states cannot provide light wines and beer. The Supreme Court cannot provide light wines and beer.

Thomas Lee Woolwine, who is seeking votes by reason of his declaration, in favor of light wine and beer, took the following oath of office when he became district attorney: "I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of district attorney according to the best of my ability."

We ask Mr. Woolwine tonight how he proposes to break the law which he is sworn to uphold? We demand an explanation.

California Dry Candidate Opens Anti-Johnson Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26 (Special)—William J. Pearson, who has officially announced himself as favoring the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, opened his campaign for the United States Senate in northern California, at his home town, Willows, in Glenn County. He is running against Hiram Johnson, Republican incumbent. He did not mention prohibition in his speech to his neighbors at Willows, but devoted his attention to promises to better the condition of the farmer. He added:

I am not an obstructionist. I don't believe that just because I am a Democrat I ought to jump on the President of the United States when he is doing his best to accomplish a great work in the world. If I had been in the Senate when the Four-Power Pacific Treaty came up, I would have voted for it, not because I believe it to be perfect, but because I consider it a step in the right direction. I believe that the President ought to be encouraged by leaders of all political parties in his efforts to forward the case of world peace, and I believe he accomplished a great work for civilization in calling the conference for the limitation of armament.

WOMEN SUPPORT STATE DRY CODE

Investigators Find 25 of 26 Republican Chairmen Favor Act

Leading Republican women are overwhelmingly in favor of the State Prohibition Enforcement Act, according to the Citizens Alliance Campaign Committee of Boston, which has investigated and made this report, in answer to claims of Louis A. Coolidge for the wets. Mrs. William A. Tilton of Cambridge today said:

If Mr. Coolidge has seen the business men of the State and has found many who are opposed to prohibition, we have seen many of the leaders among the Republican women of the State and find only one out of 26 women chairmen already interviewed is opposed to the state prohibition enforcement act.

Mrs. George W. Whiting of Cambridge and Miss Martha Brooks of Gloucester with myself have been making this tour of the State, visiting each woman chairman of the local Republican committees. Not only were 25 out of the 26 seen favorable, but they were working for the measure because they felt that the women members of their party had chosen to identify themselves with that organization because they believed it stood for law and order and was a dry party.

Public appeals for a dry vote on this basis have been made by some of these chairmen already, notably Mrs. Louis R. Hovey of Haverhill, who has said that her pride in Massachusetts will not permit her to countenance the possibility of this state being one of three states in the Union whose Republicans would permit it be without a prohibition enforcement law.

Among the women, at least, the sentiment in favor of the prohibition enforcement measure has increased beyond our most sanguine expectations.

If Mr. Coolidge's business men are half as wet as he suggests in his published statement, they will be in for a rather warm time at home if they air any bootlegging nullification enthusiasm in the presence of their wives.

HARVARD MURALS READY TO UNVEIL

Sargent Panels Placed in the Widener Memorial Library

The two mural panels painted by John Singer Sargent for the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University are in place, but have not yet been unveiled. No definite plans for the unveiling have been arranged. It is probable, according to the Harvard authorities, that there will be no formal ceremony.

Mr. Sargent on Sunday, Oct. 29, will privately inspect the panels, viewing them in place for the first time. One panel depicts the departure for war and the other the return from war.

The paintings, which are now covered with cloths and have scaffolding in front of them, are placed at the turn of the main staircase. The panels are on either side of the door leading into the rotunda, where are now on exhibition the photographs of the 372 Harvard war heroes. Beyond the rotunda is the Widener Memorial Room where Harry Wilkins Widener's own collection of books, mainly first editions, are kept by the university.

The panels are about 14 feet long by 6 feet wide, and during the summer months to prepare for their reception workmen have been cutting niches in the marble. The great main staircase of pale cream marble with its high roof and many long windows should make an excellent background and afford suitable light for the pictures.

While the Sargent decorations are intended to serve as a war memorial to Harvard men, it has been made clear at the university that they are not to be the only memorial. The university has a committee of its governing board, which has been considering for some time various suggestions as to a war memorial building or monument, and a number of suggestions have also been offered by a special committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which has considered this subject on behalf of the graduates. The problem is said to be still far from solution.

DRY-WET DEBATE DATES

Future debates on the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement code planned between the Anti-Saloon League and the Constitutional Liberty League are as follows: New Bedford, High School Hall, 7.30 p. m., Oct. 27, G. Loring Briggs, dry, Roland D. Sawyer, wet; Lowell, Liberty Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 30, Boyd P. Doty, dry, Roland D. Sawyer, wet; Bourne, Bourne Hall, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 2, the Rev. Alfred R. Hussey, dry, Judge Allan G. Buttrick, wet.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES CARED FOR

Approximately 500 Russian refugees are being sent daily from Constantinople into Bulgaria, where they can find employment, the Boston committee of the Emergency Fund for Russian Refugees in Constantinople and the Balkan States announces. Additional funds for carrying on this work are being solicited by the committee through its treasurer, Allan Forbes, at the Copley Square branch of the State Street Trust Company, 581 Boylston Street, Boston.

LEGAL BEER LEADS TO ILLEGAL WHISKY

Investigator Finds Law Violated in Countries Permitting "Light" Liquor Sales

If so-called "light" liquors, such as wine and beer, should be legalized, the illegal sale of spirits would be sure to follow, according to Samuel Adams, president of the American Agricultural Editors Association, who recently returned from a tour of European countries where he studied the liquor problem. Mr. Adams was commissioned by the American Farm Bureau Federation to investigate the liquor problem in these countries, especially in its relation to the sale of wines and beer.

In his report to J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Adams said, in part:

I found in the countries such as Norway, Sweden, Belgium and Finland, where the sale of whisky, gin, brandy, etc., was prohibited, or the sale was supposed to be controlled by a permit system, or sale allowed only in bottles not to be opened on the premises, that the strong alcoholic drinks were sold illegally and freely at cafes, hotels, beer gardens, and other places that were licensed to sell only light wines and beer.

My investigations show that it is impossible to separate the sale of light wines and beer from the strong alcoholic drinks, and that in the places where light wines and beer were permitted to be sold were to be found many immoral women who frequented them to secure their victims.

In other words, the places that could legally only sell light wines and beer were flagrantly violating the laws of their country, and were securing a large part of their revenue and profit from the illegal sale of unlawful liquor.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20 (Special)—More than 1500 delegates from all over the State were assembled here this afternoon for the Massachusetts State Christian Endeavor convention, which will continue through Friday and Saturday. A delegation of more than 250 arrived from Boston early in the day. The first session this afternoon was in the nature of a preparatory service, and was to be followed by a "get-together" banquet. The speaker this evening will be Dr. Neil McPherson of Springfield.

Among the speakers who will address the convention are Gov. Channing R. Cox, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, president United Society of Christian Endeavor, and founder of the movement; Edward P. Gates, general secretary United Society of Christian Endeavor; the Rev. Arthur W. Rudman, professor Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield; the Rev. Morris H. Turk, pastor Williston Congregational Church, Portland, Me.; the Rev. Vaughan Dabney, Dorchester; William Knowles Cooper, Washington, D. C.; and the Rev. Stanley H. Addison of Marlboro.

FUNDS SOUGHT FOR LONGFELLOW HOME

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 26 (Special)—Funds with which to keep the birthplace of Henry W. Longfellow the property of the people of the United States, are sought by the International Longfellow Society, which has sent out a nation-wide appeal for aid. The appeal calls attention to the mortgage of many years standing which still hangs over the old house here. It is proposed to recognize contributions through permanent membership certificates and small leather bound volumes of the more widely known of Longfellow's poems.

More than a thousand women's clubs, representing every state in the Union, by small contributions made possible the purchase of the birthplace. It was dedicated by the Governor of Maine and a distinguished assembly as the International Longfellow Memorial. There now remains a small indebtedness on the property and there is no endowment for the future.

CANDIDATES SPURN WET INDORSEMENT

Messages Declare Stand for Upholding Dry Laws

Published claims of the anti-prohibition forces regarding the candidates on whom they are relying to increase their voting strength in Congress are resulting in messages of protest sent to the office of The Christian Science Monitor, in which candidates "indorsed" by the wets refuse to be aligned with the beer and wine advocates, asserting that they stand for upholding the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Charles W. Beal, of Brokenbow, Neb., running as a Democrat and Prohibition-Progressive, sends the following telegram:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 18th instant, in which the statement is made that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has indorsed me as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth Nebraska Congressional District. This organization is mistaken as to my views on the liquor question. I am opposed to any modification of the Volstead Act or any backward step on prohibition.

Frank Gillespie, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Illinois District, also telegraphs from Bloomington a protest against being listed with the anti-prohibition forces. He says:

My record, publicly and privately, is the other way. I also voted for woman suffrage 10 years ago when in the Illinois Legislature.

WET POLITICIANS THWART VOTERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK BY GUARDING RUM RUNNERS

(Continued from Page 1)

are bound together, 25 in a "book," each permit being in triplicate. The exporter gets one copy which allows him to ship such and such a number of cases of whisky, or so many puncheons of wine, out of the Province. The rum runner himself gets a second copy of the order and Mr. Finigan keeps the third. The permit to export the liquor does not state whither it goes, nor does the exporter or his rum runner account to Export Tax Officer Finigan for the destination of the goods, nor to whom nor where they were transshipped.

Further Revenue Assured

The politicians and other powers that be in New Brunswick have arranged that the Province derives another revenue from this liquor exporting business done from a prohibitory country by the charge of $5 each for these liquor removal permits.

When a St. John or St. Stephen exporter gets an order from a United States bootlegger for liquor he simply pays $5 to Mr. Finigan, the export tax officer, gets his copy and one for his truckman, or rum runner, while one is retained in the office issuing the license. The monopoly of the business has been well provided for because an individual desiring to ship liquor out of the Province would be refused the accommodation, as the Lieutenant-Governor's order-in-council stipulates that exporters only may move liquors through New Brunswick.

To The Christian Science Monitor representative, Mr. Finigan admitted that he has issued "thousands" of these permits to run rum out of the Province. He said that business was so brisk with the exporters who replenish their stocks from time to time from steamers arriving at Montreal from Europe, the cargoes finally reaching St. John by rail, that the exporters are in the habit of paying $125 down for a book of 25 orders and when occasion arrives ask the export tax officer to fill out the permits for which payment has already been made. So soon as one book of permits to run rum has been exhausted a check or $125 procures another.

Mr. Finigan showed to The Christian Science Monitor representative one of these rum removal order books sold to William McIntyre & Son, one of the St. John liquor exporting houses, which bore the serial number 38 and permit number 1028. This book showed that the New Brunswick exporter had been doing a very extensive business up to the time the order book was exhibited.

No Deliveries in Province

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Mr. Finigan if these transport permits allowed the exporter's agent to leave any of his load within the limits of New Brunswick. Mr. Finigan replied emphatically that it did not, that the permit merely protected the load of liquor from molestation by prohibition enforcement officers or the police. When asked if the rum-runner was obliged to acount to him for the delivery of his load, Mr. Finigan said that no such regulation was enforced.

"Then you really don't know where the loads of liquor are taken by the motor trucks?" was asked.

"Of course not," replied the export tax officer. "The man takes out the consignment but he is not required to make a return to this office."

"How do you know that the transporting agents are not taking part of the liquor to Fredericton?" Mr. Finigan was asked.

"Oh, they would be prosecuted if they did," he replied.

"Have any liquor transportation agents ever been prosecuted for such a thing?" was asked.

"No," was Mr. Finigan's admission.

From this frank interview with Mr. Finigan, the liquor export tax officer, and actual observation and investigation, it was easy to deduce the fact that the New Brunswick rum transportation regulations merely protect the exporters, the rum-runners and the rum itself from interference by the New Brunswick prohibition enforcement officers while the liquors so freely transported may be sent across the line or by vessel to the United States or consumed in the Province itself for all that the tax exportation official knows or apparently cares.

People's Will Balked

Little wonder that enforcement is lax in the Province of New Brunswick, for the officials know that any activity on their part is discouraged by the group of politicians who have, so far, been powerful enough to hamstring all recent efforts to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the prohibition law which they passed at the polls.

This state of affairs probably accounts for the fact that liquor may be bought in so many of the provincial drug stores without a physician's permit. In a prominent drug store in St. Stephen The Christian Science Monitor representative saw a bottle of "Johnny Walker" and a bottle of Geneva gin sold over the counter, without any questions being asked, to a man who afterward said that he had never been in that store or town before.

Despite the bold face put on by the St. John exporters, shielded as they are by men high in provincial officialdom, there is an impression, which is steadily growing, that the liquor warehouse and export tax, as well as the system of permits giving rum-running seeming sanction, cannot afford permanent protection. That this is so, persistent rumor that the St. John exporters are considering removal to St. Pierre of the Miquelon Islands, and prosecuting their business under protection of the French flag, is held to be strongly significant.

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DRY CONVERTS MADE IN DRY-WET DEBATE

Disposition to Heckle at Worcester Meeting Silenced by Sheer Force of Facts

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—By sheer force of facts and the manner of their presentation, Boyd P. Doty, New England counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, speaking in debate here last night on the pending state prohibition enforcement code, won for the dry side many of the wets who made up a majority of the audience that filled Horticultural Hall. The debate was the third of a series now in progress between the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston.

Last night, for the first time, the question was stated negatively, "Resolved: That the law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment in Massachusetts should not be approved," so that the Anti-Saloon League speaker took the negative side, favoring passage of the law, and F. G. R. Gordon, against the law, took the affirmative.

The hall was filled with more than 700 people before the debate began and, from the opening words of Mr. Doty, it could be seen that the preponderance of the sentiment was wet. At first there was a disposition to heckle the speaker, but the laughter and applause which followed Mr. Doty's retorts silenced this movement. His masterful presentation of facts enforced respect and attention. The meeting ended in good order.

Mayor Peter F. Sullivan presided. Mr. Gordon opened and closed the debate. He contended that passage of the state enforcement code, which will be placed before Massachusetts voters on Nov. 7 as Referendum No. 4, would be an infringement of personal and constitutional liberty. He quoted figures purporting to show the extent of bootleggers' activities, using this as a reason for repealing the dry laws rather than enforcing them. He claimed that prohibition had been "put over on the people" by a fanatical minority, asked for the return of so-called "light" wine and beer, and declared that the money being made by bootleggers is that which is lost to the states through the repeal of old liquor taxes.

In his rebuttal, Mr. Doty said:

The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by the most majority sort of a majority rule, instead of being "put over by a minority." Thirty-six out of 48 states ratifying this amendment is not a minority; a vote of five to one in the state legislatures is not a minority. Ten more states than the required number ratified the amendment, and now it is a part of the Constitution.

The Constitutional Liberty League, like every voter, every state or every community, ought to have the right to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution if they do not like it. When they can get three-quarters of the states of the Union to vote with them, they can repeal the amendment. That is the legal method. Until they do that, the Constitution stands and should be honored.

Mr. Gordon tells you about "light" wines and beer. The Constitution forbids the sale of intoxicating liquor. Wine is and always has been intoxicating. Whether you approve this state law or not, how can wine, which is intoxicating, be sold anywhere within this country, legally?

Liquor is sold in every city in this country, without question. But every state has laws against murder, theft, offenses against chastity, offenses against person or property, and these laws are being violated every hour of every day. What sane man urges that they be repealed or enforced, just because criminals break them?

Mr. Gordon tells you just how much money is being spent each year for bootleggers' liquor. The truth is that no one knows anything at all about that. But if we accept his other figures that men are spending four times as much for the same quantity of liquor as they formerly did, then they are getting just one-fourth as much for their money. Curiously, this agrees with the estimate from the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who said the amount was 24 per cent of the former total.

If Mr. Gordon or you object to the bootleggers making the fortunes he tells about, then pass this law and stop them. Will the bootleggers vote for this law? Will they ask to have the net of the police thrown about them? Do you believe that your own police, given the power to act, will say, "I will not enforce the law?" Your police are not that kind. The bootlegger will oppose this law because it will put 5000 men on his trail. When you vote on this law on election day, you can vote to support the Constitution or the bootlegger. Vote "Yes" and support the Constitution.

VICE-PRESIDENT PRAISES THE WORK OF ADMINISTRATION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—That through the efforts of the Republican administration the rail and coal crises in this country have been successfully passed over, and that "we are returning to normal peace-time conditions," was the claim made by Vice-President Calvin Coolidge in an address in Providence last night at a Republican rally in Elks Hall. The rally was the occasion for the Vice-President's first visit to Rhode Island since he assumed office, and he was greeted by a throng that filled the hall to overflowing.

Speaking further on the achievements of the Harding administration Mr. Coolidge declared: "We have been able to return into productive employment many of those who were in the past in the public service, not only lightening the burden of the tax payer, but increasing the productive power of the nation. We have reduced the public debt $3,500,000,000 in the past three years; more than $1,000,000,000 the first year of the present administration and that work is still going on. The last calendar month saw a further decrease of $230,000,000.

"The expenses of government have likewise been reduced from $5,500,000,000 two years ago to $3,750,000,000 last year, and this year the appropriation is $319,000,000 less than it was for the last year. There has been retrenchment, there has been economy in all the operations of the government."

"The Book of Job" to Be Presented in Boston

Photograph by Mary Dale Clarke

Scene in Biblical Play Produced by Stuart Walker

STUART WALKER has begun preparations for the presentation in Boston of his stage arrangement of "The Book of Job," to be given under the auspices of the Boston Wellesley College Club. The performances are to be given under his direction at the Wilbur Theater at 3 p. m. on Nov. 13, 14, and 17, and at 10:30 a. m. on Nov. 18; and at the Plymouth Theater at 3 p. m. on Nov. 15. These will be the first Boston performances of this production.

"I did not know that anyone else had ever imagined it to be a play," said Mr. Walker, in describing his long cherished ambition to transfer the book of Job from the Bible to the stage. "But I determined to play it some day. Whether the rules of Aristotle and Freytag could be successfully applied I did not know or care. I knew that Job was a living thing. I knew there were never-ending human problems in it. And I knew that it showed a struggle between a man's faith and doubt. . . .

"Here, however, comes the strange part of the story. 'The Book of Job' proved so vital, so dramatic that, in spite of my limited means and my modest advertising, it had to be played 31 times on Broadway. I shall continue to present the play in the theater as long as I am of the theater, in the full consciousness that it is a great drama, great literature, and great acting.

"The rehearsals of the play were simple. 'These are human beings,' I said to the actors, 'and it is our work to make them live.' Every day we discovered more and more of the keen insight, the exalted humanity, the great understanding and sympathy of the author or authors. His men were definite people of our own world and they differed not at all from us except in their method of decoration and conveyance. His play automatically divides itself into three parts—a prologue which ought to be spoken as narrative because it is narrative; the vital drama in which Job makes his great discovery; and an epilogue which is narrative.

"Whoever made the Book of Job at whatever time evidently knew human nature and human aspirations. Whether it be on the ash-heap outside the village of Uz, or in the grove at Domremy or on the field at Mons, man as a nation or as an individual has always sought and sometimes heard or seen proof of immortality. This the author of "the Book of Job," one or many, had to say, and he said it gloriously, finally, transcendentally. I have shown what I think he meant to say and I have shown it where I think he meant to say it—before people in a temple for such things—the theater."

Music

Recital by John McCormack

John McCormack gave his single Boston concert of the season last night before an audience which completely filled Symphony Hall. His program traversed the usual Handel arias, English songs and Irish folk songs, concluding with pieces by American composers, including James H. Rogers and A. Walter Kramer. It is hardly possible to record anything new of Mr. McCormack, yet the singing of so great an artist cannot be lightly passed over. If all the qualities of past years were again to be noted last evening, and they undoubtedly were, the singer being in unusually fine voice, these qualities have deepened and broadened even since his appearance here last spring. Here is a singer who will never be content with past triumphs, a singer who is continually seeking to improve, and yet in Mr. McCormack's case it has seemed that improvement was almost out of the question, so fine has his singing been during the years that are past. Superlatives are dangerous when applied to artistic matters, so changing are our ideas of what constitutes the beautiful, but there is no danger in using them in speaking of him.

Leaving aside his command of the purely technical side of singing, the natural beauty of his voice (for in these things others may perhaps hope to equal, though few to surpass him) there remain his mastery of style, his musicianship, his emotional resources; in these, the greatest qualities, he stands almost alone among singers who have so far appeared before the public. In the difficult arias of Handel as well as in a simple folk song he is a master. In songs of little musical worth, he is no less successful, contriving as he does to fill them with a beauty unsuspected. An art so many sided escapes analysis, yet there is one outstanding feature in all that he does—his sincerity, a much abused word, but one which is eminently applicable to his singing. If examples must be cited let us remark Bantock's "Desolation" and Frank Bridge's "When You Are Old and Grey," two songs which, by the majority of singers, would be pronounced ungrateful, yet which in his hands proved to be among the most effective of the evening. And what a delight to hear the English language sung with such purity of diction that the words could actually be understood without effort, a veritable lesson to all other singers. But why continue? Words of praise if too long continued become fulsome and this is far from our purpose. Suffice it to say that Mr. McCormack is among the most illustrious of singers but above and before this he is a great musician. S. M.

Mme. Bridewell's Recital

Mme. Carrie Bridewell, operatic contralto, gave a recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, singing groups of songs in Italian, French, and English. She is possessed of a full, deep voice of excellent quality, within well-defined limits of range and volume; on high notes, or when forced, it loses much of its mellowness. Mme. Bridewell has a modicum of poetic feeling, and considerable dramatic power. Her recital left one with the impression that she would be heard to better advantage on the stage than on the platform, although it should be added that she relied on none of the prima donna methods that too often mar such appearances. Of her songs, the most interesting and the best rendered were those of the English and French moderns. Vaughan Williams' "Silent Noon" and "The Roadside Fire" were tone pictures full of atmosphere and color. Fourdrain's "La Bas" was sung with full appreciation of its dramatic values. Gordon Hampson was an unobtrusive accompanist, and was represented on the program by two interesting songs.

LAWRENCE LEADS IN WORSTEDS

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—Figures compiled by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum indicate that Lawrence is the leading city in the country in the manufacture of worsted goods, making fully 34 per cent of the product of the eight leading cities of the country. Philadelphia is its nearest rival, but the production of Lawrence is 24 per cent greater than that of the former.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS OBSERVED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26 (Special)—Miss Gertrud Schmidt of the Christchurch Normal School, Christchurch, New Zealand, has completed a visit of observation here at the Rhode Island College of Education, in a tour of the United States to study the methods of educators. Miss Schmidt said she was favorably impressed with the teaching and the activities of the children, pupils of the Henry Barnard School, the training institution for student-teachers at the college. She has gone to New York to spend several weeks in observing educational methods there.

BAPTISTS ELECT OFFICERS

The Massachusetts Baptist State Convention elected Albert H. Curtis of Dorchester president of its one hundred and twentieth annual meeting at the West Somerville Baptist Church last night. These officers also were chosen: Vice-presidents, the Rev. William B. Goble of Cambridge and Mrs. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton Center; general secretary, the Rev. Hugh A. Heath of Newton Center; recording secretary, the Rev. Maurice A. Levy of Pittsfield; treasurer, Leslie Langill of Charlestown; auditors, S. Harold Greene and Albert P. Everts, both of Newton.

CANDIDATES, SAVE ONE, DECLARED DRY

New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League Indorses Nominees for the National House

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26 (Special)—Every congressional candidate in New Hampshire who has any chance of election is on record for bone-dry prohibition and squarely opposed to any modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wine and beer, according to information given out by the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League.

There is one candidate whom the league does not approve as a stanch dry—William H. Barry of Nashua, Democratic nominee in the Second District. But neither the league nor political circles in general consider that Mr. Barry has much of a chance to defeat Representative Edward H. Wason of Nashua, Republican candidate for re-election.

Mr. Wason was re-elected two years ago by a majority of 17,344 votes over a candidate who was much stronger as a vote-getter than Mr. Barry appears to be. Mr. Wason voted and worked in Congress for Prohibition. He voted to submit the Eighteenth Amendment and voted for the Volstead Act.

In the First District, the Anti-Saloon League gives its indorsement to both John Scammon of Exeter, the Republican candidate and William N. Rogers of Wakefield, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Scammon wrote the League:

"I am opposed to any modification of the Volstead act that will permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor of any kind." The Republican platform, to which he agrees, is out-and-out against beer and wine. Mr. Scammon signed the League's "anti-beer card" which reads:

"I am in favor of the strict and impartial enforcement of the national and state prohibition laws and opposed to any change which will be in favor of beer and wine."

Mr. Rogers has written the league that if elected to Congress he will oppose any attempt to re-submit prohibition to the states and will stand by prohibition.

"I shall be opposed to any modifications," he wrote, "of the Volstead Act, because I am convinced that constitutional prohibition should be thoroughly tried out and to this end the law on our statute books should be more rigidly enforced."

Secretary J. H. Robbins of the league says, in a current issue of the New Hampshire Issue, which is the organ of the drys:

"Whichever of the two candidates is elected, the first district will be represented by a man who will stand four square for prohibition, and against all attempts to repeal or amend in favor of beer and wine."

The Issue also says the league will take no further interest in the campaign in this district.

NEW BUILDING RECORD FORECAST

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—Unless all signs fail and only in the event of a big slump in the last three months of the year, 1922 will break all records for new building in the history of Lawrence. Already the total is so high that the banner year of 1910 is the only one greater, this year's amount already being three times more than the total for any year except 1910 and 1921, and it is $1,500,000 more than last year. The 1910 total was $4,864,080 and the 1922 total of Oct. 1 was $4,106,426.

SCHOOL ENDS CELEBRATION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26—The three day celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Yale Divinity School ended last night. Dean Charles R. Brown of the school made the final address, speaking on various phases of church service. Other speakers were: Dr. John E. Wells of the Connecticut College for Women; Prof. Shirley Jackson Case of the University of Chicago, and Arthur C. McGiffert, president of the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

TRAINING IN LOCAL TRADES IS SOUGHT

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—Both trade schools will give more attention to training their boys and girls to take places in industries located in this city, if the plan of Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education, is followed in the present school year. He urges the schools to train their students for certain plants operating in the city, and to get the consent of the manufacturers to give them openings to use their training.

Fifteen boys in the senior class at the boys' school will have a year's membership in the Worcester County Mechanics Association, and will benefit by the annual course of lectures and other gatherings for members. The cards will be awarded according to scholarship. Directors of the two schools will go as delegates to the annual convention of the National Society of Vocational Education in Detroit late in November.

GLEE CLUB TRIALS OVER

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 26 (Special)—Bowdoin College Glee Club trials have been completed and the first cut made. Freshman trials for the instrumental club were held the first of this week and the trials for upper class men took place yesterday. The list of men making the instrumental club will be announced within a few days and rehearsals will begin shortly.

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CONFERENCE SCOPE WILL BE LIMITED

High Official in Washington Says Only Five Central American Republics Are Concerned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—A high official of the Government, referring to the invitation to the five Central American republics to hold an arms conference in Washington, deprecated the tendency to see in this move the first step in a world-wide disarmament campaign. Despite the fact that the question of formulating an agreement between the Central American republics on the limitation of land armaments is included in the agenda for the conference, it has no connection with any consideration that this Government might be giving to action in Europe, such as participation in a land disarmament or economic conference there, he said.

The invitation for the Central-American conference should be taken at its face value, he insisted, adding that the action of the Government in calling the conference was designed simply to bring about peaceful and stable relations between these countries and nothing more.

He pointed out that when the Washington Arms Conference was called last year, there was much speculation as to the hidden meaning of the conference and what was coming out of it other than certain agreements for the limitation of armament; how the conference was going to save the world from all its ills; and how it was to be developed into President Harding's Association of Nations.

The same sort of speculation is arising with respect to the Central American Conference, and indications are that high officials are annoyed by it. In some quarters it was suggested that such talk would tend to make the efforts of the Government to straighten out the situation in Central America ridiculous and prejudice the chances of success for the conference.

When President Harding's views concerning the Central American Conference were described at the White House on Tuesday, it was merely a declaration of the President's sentiment that he would be pleased if limitation of armament, not alone in navies, but in armies as well, could be applied effectively to all the great powers.

France, Great Britain and Italy, are not likely to be much interested if Costa Rica decides to limit her standing army, which now consists of 500; if Honduras determines to cut down her force of 2900; or if Salvador decides her present force of 7500 constitutes an insupportable burden, it was pointed out.

Saving might result, it is believed, and better conditions, both political and material, might ensue if some arrangement were worked out at the forthcoming conference whereby one army could be made to do for all the Central American republics.

RUSSIA RECOGNIZES CAPITAL

MOSCOW, Sept. 15—Private interests in Russia have received further recognition by the Communists. The Government has granted permission to private presons to participate, by their capital, in the organization of a Trade and Industrial Bank. The institution which is now being organized and will begin its operations in November will be a private limited company. Fifty-one per cent of the shares are assigned to the founders, the Supreme Economic Council, while the remainder will be covered by public subscriptions by the trusts and syndicates, and private persons. The new bank is going to finance industry and transport on a broad, commercial basis.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

By Special Cable

Rome, Oct. 26

NEGOTIATIONS between Greece and the Vatican for the conclusion of a concordat, have been postponed indefinitely. Signor Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, informed Mr. Scassis, the representative of the Hellenic Government, that the Vatican's decision was taken owing to the uncertainty of the situation in Greece.

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The Fascisti's occupation of Bolzano and Trento in the Tyrol has regained for this ultra-patriotic party much of the popularity it was managing to destroy by its other excesses. The Fascisti occupied the German schools situated in the Palazzo Elizabetta, hoisted the Italian flag, and ordered the schools to be named after the Italian Queen. They subsequently dismissed the municipal authorities, who in four years of Italian occupation had not allowed the picture of King Victor Emmanuel to be hung in the town hall. To drive out the German Mayor and open Italian schools by force in a region where nobody speaks Italian may seem a doubtful method of reconciling the population of the annexed provinces, but the Italian Government has, in the past, been guilty of culpable weakness, which has so encouraged the German nationalists of the "Deutscher Verband" that Italians in uniform were often subjected to insults of every kind. Italy does not appear to possess the gift of colonization and is likely to have much trouble with her new provinces. The disturbances serve to give one more proof of the fact that there are now two governments in Italy—the Fascisti, whose headquarters are in Milan, and the Coalition Government of Rome. Which of the two is to remain? Do the Fascisti intend to carry out their march on Rome?

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The nineteenth Socialist Congress, which was held in Rome last week, will remain memorable in the annals of Italian political history. The dispute which has been going on in the Socialist Party since last year on the advisability of collaborating with the Government has at last been settled. The collaborationists have fought their battle and have lost it. They have been expelled from the party and they are now busy forming a new one which will eventually swallow the Social Reformists, the leader of which is Signor Ivanhoe Bonomi, the former Prime Minister. Among those expelled are the best-known Socialist deputies, Signor Turati, Treves, Modigliani, D'Aragona and Enrico Ferri. The victory of the anticollaborationists was a small one, for they only obtained a majority of 3000 votes over the collaborationists, and at the moment of voting over 8000 votes were lost owing to the absence of delegates from the hall. All the efforts for the maintenance of union in the party were fruitless. The anticollaborationists, having a Bolshevist tendency, will end by joining the Communist Party, which will thus increase its representatives in Parliament from the actual number of 20 to about 70. There is no doubt that in the forthcoming general elections the Socialists will lose many more seats, to the great advantage of the Fascisti, who can really claim to have scattered their worst enemies.

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On the initiative of the literary club "Le Stanze del Libro" a special performance of Gabriele D'Annunzio's "Fedra" will shortly be given in the great Roman Stadium on the Palatine Hill. The object of the production will be to celebrate amid the ruins of ancient Rome the genius of Italy's modern poet. The poet on being told that "Fedra" was to be performed on the historic hill, wrote a letter thanking the organizers for their intention, promising to send a message to Rome by his son Gabriellino. The actors entrusted with the production of the play are Signora Teresa Franchini and D'Annunzio's son, Gabriellino. Italians are looking forward to the day when they will be able to admire Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose last visit to Italy took place 30 years ago. She is expected shortly to visit the most important Italian towns, but to give only a few performances.

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When King Albert and Queen Elizabeth paid their state visit to the Italian sovereigns in Rome there were many who believed that the two royal houses would shortly be united by the marriage of the hereditary Belgian prince with the youngest daughter of the King of Italy, Princess Yolanda. Although the engagement was not officially announced at the time it was understood that it would be declared when the Italian sovereigns paid their visit to Brussels. King Victor and Queen Helena left Rome on Oct. 11, and they were accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Senator Carlo Schanzer. Recently the Belgian sovereigns came incognito to Italy and this visit again gave rise to the rumor of the forthcoming union of the House of Savoy and Saxe-Coburg. Ever since he ascended the throne the Belgian King has paid a visit every year to Italy, except during the war. Even if a union is meditated between the two royal families, King Albert's recent visit to Italy was certainly not connected with it, for he came to climb. He is an enthusiastic Alpinist and his frequent climbs in the Alps have rendered him extremely popular among the inhabitants of northern Italy.

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Rome archæologists are again busy in their search for one of the most ancient and renowned of Roman temples, that dedicated to Jupiter near the Capitol. It is believed to lie below the foundations of Palazzo Caffarelli, the former residence of the German Ambassador in Rome. The palace was restored 20 years ago and Kaiser William II ordered that a canopy should be erected in the throne room with the inscription in gold, "vom Felsen zum Meer" (from the rocks to the sea). Archæologists had been eagerly awaiting the day when the State would obtain possession of the palace, but Italy's demands for its cession were always refused by the Germans, who were proud of possessing a palace with secret treasures buried beneath it. But when the war gave the archæologists their chance, disillusion repaid their efforts, for they seem to have forgotten that the sacred temple was destroyed three times by fire. On its rebuilding by the Emperor Domitian, its splendor and rich decorations were fantastic. The cost of the gilding amounted to a fabulous sum, estimated nowadays at over 60,000,000 lire. The statue of Jupiter—which the archæologists were most anxious to discover—was in solid gold. The temple was completely pillaged by the barbarian hordes who devastated Rome in the Middle Ages. Seeing that the excavations were far from giving the hoped-for results, the archæologists suspended further destruction of the historic palace and decided not to start on new enterprises before being more sure of success.

JUAN DE LA CIERVA FORMS NATIONALIST PARTY IN SPAIN

Governmental Reconstruction of Railways, Roads and Harbors Chief Plank in His Platform

MADRID, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—It is now clear that Juan de la Cierva, the most discussed of all Spanish politicians when questions of the future and the reconstruction of Spain are being considered, is most actively engaged in the organization of a new party of his own. Furthermore it is apparent that he is receiving the most encouraging and influential assistance of financial, economic, and commercial associations and entities of divers characters in different parts of the country. His party is to be called the National Right, that is to say, a Nationalist Party, independent of Liberals or Conservatives, which will range itself merely to express its constitutionalism on the Monarchist Right.

Its main purpose will be the forcing of a policy of reconstruction in Spain, with abandonment so far as possible of all the old party systems.

Free From Party Alignments

For some years Señor de la Cierva has entirely dissociated himself from all the political party and sectional intrigues and rearrangements, and his name is hardly ever mentioned in connection with them now. Nor does he make speeches in the Cortes of the kind that other statesmen make.

On the other hand, this practical and highly successful Murcian lawyer started a system of organization two years ago which astonished the rest of political Spain, and caused dismay to the parties who feared the necessity of imitation, for he set about stumping the country with amazing thoroughness and rapidity and with an enormous energy most unusual in a Spanish politician. On these excursions Señor de la Cierva, while addressing the people at meetings in the theaters and public halls, made it his special business to consult and confer with the chambers of commerce and the commercial and economic associations in general.

Sympathetic to Mr. Maura

He has retained his touch with them and they form the most valuable backing in the organization of his new party. Hitherto his party, if such it might be called, has had little or no definite organization. It has been simply the La Cierva section of the Conservatives, numerically small in its representation in the Cortes but influential beyond its numbers. It has exhibited independence, and has viewed concentration governments with doubt. Generally Señor de la Cierva has been a little sympathetic toward his old chief, Mr. Maura, but the possibility of any further collaboration between the two has long since gone. Señor de la Cierva has caused it to be announced that the first public pronouncement on his new party, and his explanation of its program will be made from a Catalonian platform. It may be in the capital of Catalonia, that is to say Barcelona, the most progressive and commercially important city of Spain. Organization work has already been proceeding there for some time, and he is being most influentially supported.

National Reconstruction

It is already understood that a chief, in fact the main, feature of Señor de la Cierva's program, will be the revival with the utmost intensity of his great scheme for national reconstruction, especially in the matter of railways, roads and harbors that, as Minister of the Interior, he was pressing before the Cortes in the summer of last year, when the serious turn that Morocco affairs suddenly assumed through the attack of Abd el Krim upon Melilla caused a change of government and a temporary abandonment of this big plan. It is, as may be remembered, a scheme for the reorganization of the Spanish railway system, with the intervention and co-operation of the State, the renovation of existing lines and the making of innumerable new ones to fill up the blanks in the general system.

Enormous areas in Spain, especially in the southeast, are absolutely devoid of all railways. Though Valencia is one of the chief cities of Spain, and commercially and otherwise of such vast importance, it has no direct railway communication with the capital. It is such amazing deficiencies as these that Señor de la Cierva is attacking in the largest and most costly scheme that has ever been laid before the Spanish people. Other statesmen of the past have presented their schemes of reconstruction, but none survived more than a session of the Cortes, and were regarded as interesting theories but nothing more. Señor de la Cierva, however, is being commonly referred to now as the "strong man of Spain" and his renewed efforts are being followed with deep interest.

It is very significant that Señor de la Cierva, who has hitherto affected an independence and even disdain of the press, is now to have his first articles, descriptive of the present state of Spanish politics, appear, not in newspapers published in Spain, but in South America. A quick and forceful political and commercial understanding with the Argentine Republic and other South American states is high in his mind, and the new President of the Argentine, born in the Asturias and animated with the same sentiments, will find in him the keenest possible sympathizer.

CHURCH IN MOSCOW TO HOUSE STUDENTS

MOSCOW, Oct. 1—Moscow has become so overcrowded that the Soviet Government has been making strenuous efforts to relieve the situation by forcing some inhabitants to move to near-by towns. The police plan to rid the city of thousands of men and women who might just as well live elsewhere.

A total of 35,000 students have come into the city, attracted by the educational opportunities offered, and there is no place to put them. One of the largest churches in Moscow has been taken over to provide living quarters. The Government gives the students a limited ration of black bread. Foreign relief organizations also will join in feeding them.

WOMEN TO DISCUSS RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—A woman's rights convention to discuss problems of the National Woman's Party, and questions regarded as vital to the progress of women, to be held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., next July, was decided upon by the executive council of the party in session here yesterday. The place and date were fixed to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention in this country.

LABOR CONFERENCE AGENDA AT GENEVA

Emigration, Unemployment Problem and Eight-Hour Day Among the Subjects

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The fourth international Labor conference was attended by representatives of employers and workers from all over the world.

Canada sent five representatives in the persons of James Murdoch, Federal Minister of Labor; W. C. Coulter. employers' delegate; Tom Moore, workers' delegate; H. W. Macdonnel and John W. Bruce. South Africa sent three—H. Warington Smyth, secretary to the Department of Mines and Industries; Archibald Crawford, general secretary, South African Industrial Federation, and Harold Laite; while N. M. Joshi, member of the Indian Legislative Assembly traveled all the way from India.

Among the items on the agenda the most interesting would appear to be the consideration of the problem of emigration, which, under present conditions of widespread unemployment, is of importance to a large number of countries, and especially the countries of the new world. There is a great deal to be done in the regulation of emigration, as is evidenced by the information which is contained in a booklet whch has been prepared by the International Labor Office summarizing the present situation. This points out that there is no uniformity whatever in the statistics compiled by the different countries, and even the definition of the word "emigrant" itself has wide variations.

Various Meanings of Word

In some cases the word means a person who crosses the seas, in other cases one who travels third-class or between decks. In one country it may mean a person who goes away for a certain length of time, in other countries it may be applied to certain races only: elsewhere it may indicate a person who is in possession of certain contracts regarding employment and passage money, or it may refer to one who goes to certain specified countries. Hence, as the definition of "immigrant" in a given country does not always correspond with the definition given to "emigrant" in the country from which the "immigrant" came, it is impossible to arrive at an exact balance between the figure of "emigration" and "immigration."

Published statistics do not even invariably distinguish emigrants according to sex. The necessity for uniform information on this point alone is important because "this factor exercises a considerable influence on the nature of the emigration and on the conditions in which assimilation takes place. Indication of the sex will be particularly useful to the International Labor Office for the eventual application of protective measures in favor of emigrants."

A scheme is therefore put forward for every nation to draw up its information on uniform lines with regard to sex, age, family condition and occupation.

Unemployment Problem

The unemployment problem which has been the object of study by the International Labor Office by virtue of the resolution of the Conference held last October at Geneva and the recent Genoa Conference, will also be the subject of a report which is likely to lead to considerable discussion.

Two important subjects bearing on the unemployment crisis, namely, the general application of the eight-hour day and the world distribution of raw materials, will arise on special reports to be presented with the general report of the International Organization.

Much satisfaction is felt among the large staff employed by the organization in Geneva at the decision of the Budget Committee of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations concerning the voting of 3,000,000 Swiss francs ($560,000) for the building of a permanent home for the organization in Geneva. The present premises, formerly used as a boarding school, are quite unsuitable, and the Swiss Federal Council offered a site close to the headquarters of the League of Nations itself. The value of this site, which fronts the lake, is estimated at about 1,200,000 Swiss francs, and its size and situation afford scope for the building of a home worthy of the task of the international regulation of labor conditions.

JAPANESE DEPUTIES EXAMINE METHODS OF ITALIAN FASCISTI

ROME, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Italians are always anxious to know the impressions of foreigners on their political situation and especially what they think of the Fascisti. Quite recently three Japanese deputies, the representatives of the three great liberal parties in Japan, had the opportunity of interviewing Signor Mussolini, the founder and energetic leader of the Fascisti.

They asked particular information about the development of Fascismo, and its probable influence on Italy's future. They greatly admired and expressed their appreciation for the military and political formation of the new party, and declared that most of the news which reached Japan about Fascismo were simply fantastic. "Public opinion in Japan," they said, "follows with great interest the Italian Fascisti movement."

Speaking about the intellectual and economic relations between Italy and Japan, they declared that they were daily becoming more intimate. Indeed, at the Tokyo University there is a chair of Italian Literature and Italian classic authors are well known. The books of D'Annunzio, Fogazzaro and De Amicis have many readers. If D'Annunzio were to go to Japan, he would be triumphantly received. In their conversation with Signor Mussolini they suggested the formation of an Italo-Japanese committee for the interchange of cultural knowledge.

Letters to the Editor

PRAISE · BLAME · SUGGESTIONS · CONTRIBUTIONS · ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Growth of the American Constitution

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As a woman, I am moved at this time to tender my deepest gratitude and appreciation to your paper for the splendid work it is doing on the subject of prohibition. In fearlessly standing for the enforcing of the prohibition law, and in the uncovering of the workings of opposition to this law, you are helping to build up a true citizenship in every sense of the word.

It would seem almost inconceivable that any club of women or any individual woman could stand less than 100 per cent for the prohibition law. History discloses that the use of alcoholic beverages has been nothing less than a curse on mankind, down through the ages. Drunkenness and debauchery resulting therefrom have in numberless cases caused many defeats and disasters in the progress of the world and have brought untold distress and misery to countless innocent women and children.

Because woman has suffered so bitterly from this plague, so she has played and must play an important part in its destruction, and today brings the opportunity to settle the dispute, and woman will rise to the occasion.

Prohibition of alcoholic beverages has been written into the Constitution of our country. This fact in itself warrants our vigorous support.

A study of this Constitution from its earliest inception to its ultimate strength as it stands today is very helpful. The underlying principle of the Constitution was laid on this solid foundation: All men are born free and equal. It should be of great significance at this time to note an occurrence in history as recorded in connection with the laying of the foundation of the Constitution. After the Revolutionary War much was said on the slavery question, which was recognized even then as an evil. During a session of the then existing Congress, Jefferson proposed that "slavery be abolished at the end of the century." This was voted down by a majority of one vote! Jefferson wrote of this afterward: "The voice of a single individual would have prevented this abominable crime; heaven will not always be silent; the friends to the rights of human nature will in the end prevail."

When the first articles, or the framework of the Constitution, were drawn up and adopted, slavery had to be conceded to, but not without protest. One historian writes: "The defect . . . the weakness of the Constitution, was the slavery question. Some of the best minds on both sides of the slave line foresaw the ultimate result." (Julian Hawthorne's History of U. S.) Of course, we all know the ultimate result—a terrible struggle, and awful war, but finally the writing of the Anti-Slave Act into the Constitution. Verily, Jefferson's prophecy so many years before was fulfilled: "Heaven will not always be silent; the friends to the rights of human nature will in the end prevail." Is not the situation similar today? The prohibition act frees mankind from a slavery far more destructive to the building up of a higher civilization than any other slavery could be.

These acts, along with the other amendments of the Constitution, were not written in a moment of wild enthusiasm or in a moment of overwrought, frenzied emotionalism, but, on the contrary, were the culmination, the inevitable outcome of years upon years of patient efforts and labors of a thinking class of people; a class of people who "fear God and eschew evil" and are greatly imbued with an unselfish love for their fellow man; a class of people who are found all down the ages, in every nation, in every religion; a class of people who see the right and uphold it, and cling steadfastly to its ideals until victory is won.

The annulment of slavery is analogous in both the anti-slavery act and the prohibition act. We would not have the former changed or modified in any way. It is acknowledged as the right step in the progress of civilization. Because these acts are analogous in premise, they are also in conclusion. The latter must also stand unchanged, unmodified. Any parleying over the question can only result in a deferred struggle, for "the friends to the rights of human nature will in the end prevail."

To follow the history of our Constitution again: When the original Constitution was before the people for adoption these words of Washington are significant: "There is no alternative between its adoption and anarchy. All the opposition to it that I have seen is addressed more to the passions than to reason." Verily, history repeats itself! The more one ponders over the Constitution as it stands today, the more one is inclined to liken it to the Biblical reference of "a house built on a rock." It surely is a "house of solid foundations," grandly standing as a monument to "the rights of all mankind." In the parable, the winds and waves beat against this "house built on a rock," but could not throw it down! Let us not be those who are beating vainly against this "house," our Constitution, this monument of achievement to the years upon years of noble effort, struggles, and sufferings. Let us rather be those who are upholding its laws for the good of all mankind; and "generations yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed."

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GERMAN WORKERS INCENSED AT PRICES

Socialist Leader Says Party May Leave the Coalition

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Rudolf Breitscheid, leader of what was formerly the moderate wing of the Socialist Party here, in a recent interview told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the workers were very much incensed over the present political situation and insisted that their party leaders should do something to bring prices down. The sentiment served greatly to strengthen the Communists, who were the strongest opponents of the Coalition. In view of the high prices and the scarcity of food and coal, there was likely to be serious trouble during the winter, which, though the Coalition might be able to handle it, would mean the almost certain withdrawal of the Socialists from the Government.

There are now four Socialists in the Wirth Administration, Herr Breitscheid went on, Herr Gustav Bauer, Vice-Chancellor; Herr Robert Schmidt, Minister of Economics; Herr Radburg, Minister of Justice, and Herr Koester, Minister of the Interior. The bourgeois parties were opposed to an increase in their strength in the Coalition; if the Socialists withdrew, Herr Breitscheid thought, the Legislature would be dissolved with new elections, or else the Government would fall entirely into the hands of the bourgeois parties.

The sentiment in many quarters is that this would mean that the Government would be entirely in the hands of the "interests." Non-party men object very strongly to this, declaring it would make possible abuses which would threaten to dismember the Empire. They hold that in the face of such a move by the bourgeois parties, the Socialists probably would take independent action, with the result that there possibly would be set up independent district or municipal governmental organizations after the pattern of the workingmen's councils of other days. Should other political organizations, acting in self-defense, take similar action in their own strongholds, the result, some Germans assert, might be a score or more independent and functioning "councils," each recognizing, or refusing to recognize, the central authority in Berlin.

In conclusion, Herr Breitscheid characterized the economic situation here as very bad, blaming this on inflation, which could be halted, he thought, in only two ways: by a foreign loan, which could be negotiated only with the aid of the United States, or by balancing the budget. The latter would be very difficult, since the capitalists, including the agricultural classes, evaded the payment of taxes. A foreign loan, he thought, was the better solution.

GIFT BEQUEATHED TO EXETER

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Phillips Exeter Academy of Exeter, N. H., is bequeathed $50,000 in the will of Edward A. Valentine, vice-president of Armour & Co., filed for probate yesterday. The willl disposes of an estate of $550,000.

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STEINMETZ MOTOR READY FOR TESTING

New Electric Automobile Expected to Revolutionize Car Manufacturing

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 26 (Special)—Under the direction of Charles P. Steinmetz of the General Electric Company there has been manufactured in this city an electrically driven automobile which, should the expectations of its builders be realized will revolutionize the electric car industry and, incidentally, become a factor in reducing the price of gasoline.

The rough model of the new Steinmetz car has been shipped from Syracuse to Baltimore, Md., where are located the headquarters of the Steinmetz Electric Motor Car Corporation, which, provided the model proves satisfactory to the inventor, will manufacture the new car. Syracuse capital is interested in the Steinmetz corporation and it is said that the plant will be located here.

While the model of the new car has been under construction in Syracuse, Dr. Steinmetz has made several trips here from Schenectady to supervise the work, hence it is assumed that it will meet requirements when tested.

K. E. Turner, assistant to the general manager of the Steinmetz corporation, visited Syracuse yesterday in connection with shipping the car to Baltimore. He said that Dr. Steinmetz long had wished to build an electric car that was superior to those at present on the market—a car that would place electric cars on a par with the gasoline type. This, according to Mr. Turner, he has accomplished. He said:

This car will revolutionize the electric car industry. It will weigh less than 2000 pounds, whereas the average electric cars at present in use weigh upward of 5000 pounds. The Steinmetz car will travel from 150 to 200 miles on a single charge of electricity, while the greatest distance the present electric cars can go with a single charge is 50 miles. This enlarged travel capacity will release the electric car from a "single city" proposition to a touring radius, the old-fashioned cars having been limited to single city travel. The speed of the present electrics is about 25 miles an hour, while the new car will reach 35 easily and can be driven as rapidly as 50 miles an hour.

Dr. Steinmetz has been working for a number of years on various models of electric cars but, heretofore, has refused to accept any as practicable and at the same time economical. The latest effort is believed to have filled these requirements.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER QUITS

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 26—G. Waldon Smith, state commissioner of insurance, has tendered his resignation to Governor Baxter, it was announced here yesterday. Commissioner Smith has been at the head of the state insurance department for the past five years. During that time the income of the department has increased from $187,000 in 1917 to $338,000 in 1921.

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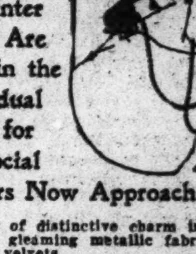

The Newer Interpretations of Winter Modes Are Found in the Individual Hats for the Social Affairs Now Approaching

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

George Grey Barnard Revises His "Lincoln" Statue for Louisville

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 26
Special

TODAY at noon, George Grey Barnard's new statue of Abraham Lincoln is to be unveiled here. It is the impression of many persons that the work is simply a replica of the statue at Manchester, England, which was subject to some critical comment several years ago. However, this is an original statue by Mr. Barnard, embodying the basic ideas of his Manchester statue but carrying many improvements in detail.

Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville capitalist and philanthropist, who, with Mrs. Bernheim, made the statue a gift to the people of Louisville, says that Mr. Barnard had told him that he considers the new figure an improvement over the Manchester statue and its duplicate now standing in Cincinnati, O.

"Mr. Barnard has not taken away from the Louisville statue the gauntness and the pose which caused so much talk when the original was completed," said Mr. Bernheim, "but he has added touches here and there, such as in the clothing, that he considers make an improvement over the Manchester statue."

After the Manchester statue was placed a few years ago, a replica was made for the city of Cincinnati. Shortly afterward, Mr. Barnard's models of the statue were destroyed by fire. Therefore, when Mr. and Mrs. Bernheim asked Mr. Barnard to furnish a replica for the city of Louisville, the famous sculptor found himself confronted with the task of making a new statue. He then decided to make such improvements in the new work as he thought advisable.

The statue in Louisville is mounted in the grounds of the public library, which stands in the heart of the city. It thus is made available not only as a daily sight to residents, but for visitors as well. To mount the statue, a base was sunken in the ground eight feet square and nine feet two inches deep. On top of this base there rests a solid piece of Connecticut granite weighing 19,800 pounds. This upper base, which stands three feet above the lawn, was cut under the direction of Mr. Barnard.

The statue itself is 13 feet 2 inches in height and is cast in bronze. The statue weighs 3800 pounds. It was modeled by Mr. Barnard in his New York studio, and was cast by the Roman Bronze Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the public exercises today Gov. Edwin P. Morrow is to present the statue to the people. It is to be accepted for the people by Mayor Huston Quin.

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George Grey Barnard and the Head of His New Lincoln Statue. The Completed Work Is to Be Unveiled Today in Louisville, Ky.

Music News and Reviews

Ettore Panizza New Chicago Opera Conductor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—Ettore Panizza has been added by the Chicago Civic Opera to its list of conductors, it was announced last evening. It was apparent, said Samuel Insull, president of the organization, that Mr. Polacco and the other conductors would be overburdened. Mr. Polacco, according to the present status of things at the Auditorium, is musical director of the company and Ettore Panizza and Richard Hageman the associate directors. Mr. Panizza is a native of Buenos Aires, but his parentage is Italian. Beginning his career as a conductor in 1899, he rose to a position of considerable eminence in Italy, and since 1916 has been director at La Scala, Milan. That the new conductor will not be at a loss when he is confronted with operatic conditions that are not as those in his own country may be believed from the circumstance that for several seasons he was one of the directors at Covent Garden, London. Panizza is a composer as well as a conductor. Two of his operas—"Il Fidanzato del Mare" and "Aurora"—were brought out at Buenos Aires, and he has also made excursions into the field of purely symphonic music.

The powers that sit in the high places of opera management have at least begun their régime with larger devotion to economy than that which was made evident last season. They have engaged 36 principal artists, as against the 55 of last year, and many of these 36 have been given contracts for short periods. Miss Mary Garden will be heard during the first and the last two weeks of the season, her contract calling for 10 performances. Ten also will be given by Mme. Galli-Curci. Feodor Chaliapin is booked for at least five appearances, which may be increased to seven. Ina Bourskaya, who was "discovered" last season as a brilliant member of the peregrinating Russian Opera Company, is one of the entire-season vocalists, as also are Edith Mason and Rosa Raisa.

For the opening night, Nov. 13, Mr. Polacco has returned to the ancient tradition of the company by selecting Verdi's "Aïda," in which Miss Raisa will sing the title rôle and in which Miss Bourskaya will be the Amneris. According to present arrangements, Miss Garden will make her reappearance the second night in "Carmen," and Miss Mason will be allotted the third evening, when "La Bohème" will be presented. The long deferred production of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snieguorotchka" will be made the fourth evening. F. B.

Concerts-Pasdeloup Open Paris Season

PARIS, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Faithful to tradition, the Concerts-Pasdeloup have preceded similar organizations in their reopening. M. Rhené-Baton is the first to deliver the symphony from its summer captivity.

The French school of music alone participated in the inaugural performance. It was a pleasure to verify that, owing to the wide variety of works resulting from diverse contemporary tendencies, French music can satisfy most æsthetic demands. The grave expression of the Symphony in D of César Franck, the light murmur of the Nocturnes by Debussy, the description of the Mediterranean landscape in "Fervaal," by Vincent d'Indy, the fairy-like garden peopled by the minute personages of the "Contes de La Mère l'Oye," by Ravel, cannot be compared with one another. And yet the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," by Berlioz, and the scherzo of "L'Apprenti Sorcier," by Dukas, prove that in spite of appearances there is between these works a unity which links them together.

Will the symphonic year which has just opened be richer than the year past? In the course of the last season the activity of the Concerts-Colonne far surpassed that of the Concerts-Lamoureux and of the Concerts-Pasdeloup. The execution is equally good in these three associations, but the programs are not equally well composed. The Concerts-Lamoureux excel in the classics. They are more fitted for the rigid nobility of the classical style than for the fantasy and sensibility of contemporaries. But the séances of the Concerts-Lamoureux, probably for the very reason of their attachment to the masters of yesterday, are somehow cold and lacking in imprévu.

On the contrary, the musicians of today are not banished from the Concerts-Colonne. They have the preponderant place. The Concerts-Colonne show qualities of eclecticism, of preoccupation with things of the day. They welcome the most dissimilar orientations of present tendencies, and present them in their weekly performances in kaleidoscopic fashion. A number of productions by the Concerts-Colonne have many times proved superior to those heard in other places. The Concerts-Pasdeloup had for a time a tendency to retrogression. But before the close of last season they offered some unpublished scores. This year M. André Caplet will help M. Rhené-Baton in his duties of Chef d'orchestre of the Concerts-Pasdeloup.

The projects for this year are as yet practically unknown. M. Chevillard (Concerts-Lamoureux) no more than M. Rhené-Baton has conceived a complete plan for the year. M. Pierné (Concerts-Colonne) has more precise intentions. He is going to celebrate in special performances the centenary of César Franck and of Edouard Lalo. But he is silent on the new works he is going to produce. He is no doubt preparing pleasant surprises for the opening season.

"Old Vic" Opens With "The Boatswain's Mate"

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The "Old Vic" opened its musical season with every sign of success on Oct. 5. Dame Ethel Smyth's opera, "The Boatswain's Mate," was given by a picked cast before an audience packed to overflowing, "one of the most wonderful audiences in the world," as the composer said, when called to make a speech after the fall of the curtain.

There was no mistaking the wholehearted enthusiasm her music aroused. Its humor, vitality, and adroitness appealed to all sorts of conditions of men. The performance, on the whole, ran better than those given last spring. Muriel Gough, as Mrs. Waters, was extraordinarily good. Robert Curtis and Sumner Austin as Benn and Travers played up to her capitally (in spite of the latter modeling his acting upon the pattern of a willow on wires), and S. Harrison and Cecilia Nono again did well in the small parts of the Policeman and Mary Ann. The orchestra was less satisfactory than the singers. Several passages sounded distinctly "rocky," but everything went with zest and alertness, and the composer (who conducted) secured the right atmosphere throughout. M. M. S.

The Edinburgh Calendar

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Edinburgh has a highly interesting musical season to look forward to. The international Celebrity Concerts directors announce the appearance of Pachmann, Kreisler, Melsa, Bachaus, Clara Butt, Kennerley Rumford, Adela Verne, Pouishnoff and others. The Max Mossel concerts will bring Rosing, Marcia van Dresser, Busoni, Renée Chemet. The London String Quartet will be in Edinburgh for a week for the Beethoven Festival. Paterson's Scottish Orchestra concerts will be conducted by Sir Landon Ronald and Julius Harrison, and the visiting conductors will be Sir George Henschel and Sir Henry J. Wood. The British National Opera Company is coming for a fortnight from Nov. 20 to Dec. 2 and will produce "Madam Butterfly," "The Magic Flute," "La Bohème," "Samson and Delilah," "Aïda," "Louise," "Faust," "Tosca," "The Prodigal Son," "Pagliacci" and "The Goldsmith of Toledo." We are also to hear a recital by Chaliapin, the great Russian bass.

"The Prisoner of Zenda"

New York, Oct. 21
Special Correspondence

REX INGRAM'S screen production of "The Prisoner of Zenda," has met with such success at the Capitol Theater that it is being held over another week. The special program which will mark the celebration of the third anniversary of the theater, has, therefore, been postponed to the following week.

"The Prisoner of Zenda" is a Metro presentation, but it is impossible to think of it apart from the man who directed it, so strongly is the finished product marked with the result of Ingram's intelligence and taste. Although Anthony Hope's novel of the romantic happenings in the mythical principality of Ruritania is unquestionably motion picture material of the finest type, Ingram has transferred it to the screen in such a fashion that all the high romance is preserved and heightened in effect, and the character of the book, with its occasional farcical touches, are faithfully shown by the camera.

It is a tribute to Ingram's direction that the play should have won instant success in a time when motion pictures seem to be tangled in a maze of what the producers are pleased to call "realism." "The Prisoner of Zenda," "When Knighthood Was in "Flower," and "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood" seem to indicate that there is still room for pictures which do not attempt to depict the sordid side of life exclusively, or to make morbid melodrama and vulgar comedy alone worthy of translation to the screen. "The Prisoner of Zenda" makes no claim of being anything except what it really is—a highly romantic and improbable tale, amusing at nearly all times, pathetic at others, and interesting always because of the bravery and gallant nature of most of the characters, who do not consider it a "sacrifice" (that word so dear to the subtitle writer's heart!) to live nobly and well and sometimes for the good of others as well as for themselves.

It would have been quite possible to have taken this book, so popular several years ago, and to have made a pompous picture of it with imposing "mob scenes," much sermonizing, and many close-ups of the gallant Rudolph Rassendyl and the beautiful Princess Flavia, when they parted for the good of the principality over which the Princess ruled. On the contrary, the mob scenes are very few, and when they are shown are so perfectly a part of the picture that they make no excessive demand for attention. Rex Ingram is a master of detail in his pictures. He can show a street crowd, massed together, then, in a quick flash, just one face from the crowd, depicting an emotion that gives a perfect picture of the composite feelings of the mob. One of the best examples of this is his use of the close-up of the facetious gentleman who cried slyly when the newly crowned King and the Princess Flavia rode through the cheering multitude at the coronation ceremonies, "And when will the wedding be?" or again, when, in the cathedral, the crowds singing lustily as Rudolph is crowned, a quick flash shows the cardinal, singing in such a fervor of patriotism that one instinctively knows he is singing out of tune. These touches are small things in themselves, but speak well for the imagination of the man who planned their interpolation.

The whole picture is well knitted together, event succeeding event in logical march, the settings in perfect taste, and the whole working smoothly to an end, which is one of the most artistic and sheerly beautiful things we have seen in pictures for some time. There is no close-up of the principal actors, fading out in a setting of mathematical beauty—only a railway train, speeding away in the twilight of the hills, while two lonely figures stand at salute at the station it has just left. One sees such artistic endings too infrequently not to be impressed when one does.

Lewis Stone, as the gallant Englishman who got himself crowned king while the unworthy aspirant to the throne lay in prison, played his part with intelligence and subtlety. He made his character a gay, rollicking adventurer who showed his bravery and strength in many ways when the test came. His graduation from the idea that he had, in being crowned king, only embarked on another, merry adventure, to the deeper realization that he was a country's hope, was done with fine discrimination. The audience could feel with him exactly when the change came, and how he met it. Alice Terry, who appeared in "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," was Princess Flavia, and played her part with restraint and good taste. Robert Edeson gave a good performance of the pompous and loyal Capt. Sapt, and other parts were well taken. Ramon Navarri as Rupert of Hentzau was especially worthy of mention.

One of the most telling bits of acting was done by the man who was cast as the servant, Josef. His amazement at the likeness between the king, his master, and the English Rudolph was one of the most charming bits in the picture. We regret that we connot speak of the actor by name, but it was not mentioned on the program nor in the cast of characters.

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"Clarence," a Paramount picture, from the play by Booth Tarkington, is one of the best motion picture comedies shown on Broadway this season. It is convincing proof that a successful stage play need lose nothing of its original charm when transferred to the screen, when done with understanding and intelligence. It is genuinely funny, never vulgar, and always interesting.

Were it not a good picture on its own merits, it would still be notable for the fact that Wallace Reid, May McAvoy and Agnes Ayres all show in it that they are capable of a vastly different style of acting than we have seen them use heretofore. Wallace Reid, who is usually cast as a light comedian, played the part of a dreamy, lovable professor of zoology in a style which marked him more versatile than audiences have come to believe him to be. Agnes Ayres put aside the heavy dramatics and made the gentle governess of the unhappy household a very real person. May McAvoy, whose pictures since Sentimental Tommy have been hardly worth mentioning at all, was charming as the school-girl daughter of the distracted parents.

This is one of the few times when the word "comedy" can be used to describe a picture without its being a misnomer. "Clarence" is genuine comedy. J. P.

It is reported that the Garrick, one of the best-known London theaters, has just been sold. As playhouses go, however, this one is not particularly long established, having been opened as comparatively recently as 1889. It was built by Sir William Gilbert out of the substantial fortune accruing to him from the authorship of the famous series of "Savoy Operas." The first tenant was Sir John Hare, who inaugurated his régime with the production of Sir Arthur Pinero's "The Profligate," with Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson in the cast. Since then its stage has made a good deal of history, having been trodden in succession by practically all the leading English and American actors and actresses, as well as by Bernhardt and Duse; and among the distinguished dramatists whose work has been produced there, in addition to Pinero, have been Barrie, Haddon Chambers, W. S. Gilbert, Henry Arthur Jones and Alfred Sutro. André Charlot, the new tenant, is principally connected with the presentation of musical comedy. His initial production is to be "Dédé," a French piece of this description, in which Joseph Coyne will make a welcome reappearance.

California Water Color Show

Los Angeles, Oct. 7
Special Correspondence

IF THERE was any doubt in the minds of Los Angeles art patrons as to the wisdom of placing the exhibition of the California Water Color Society in conjunction with the International now showing at the Los Angeles Museum, it must have been set at rest after a comparison of the two shows.

The work of the California artists stood up well along side of those from various corners of the world and the general average was high. The International was recently reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor when showing in San Francisco and has been equally well appreciated by visitors to the local gallery, serving to broaden the judgment and stimulate both artist and layman.

The California Water Color Society is a young club and this is its second exhibition. Its members, however, are not young in experience. Most of them indeed are recognized among our representative group and use water color as only one of several mediums.

There are 44 pictures hung and 19 artists represented and they have apparently used all the old methods of handling aquarelle as well as some of the modern ways. Max Wieczorek's "Monna Vanna" occupies the center of the end wall and greets you with its tragic pose as you enter and goes with you as you depart. It is that kind of a picture.

Three small water colors by Charles Austin give some more of that desert and Indian country that he loves to study and to paint, and his "Old Houses at Oraibi," "After Rainstorm" and "The Last Glow" are full of the rich color and poetry of this land. Mr. Austin has such intelligence, such appreciation for the beauty of the old southwest that it is to be regretted that there are not more often pictures from his brush on the gallery walls.

M. DeNeal Morgan has a good picture, among others, of the wind swept dunes and plains of Monterey. J. W. Cotton has some complicated but well balanced paintings in a rich, warm color key. His work seems to give a hint of English training and traditions. George T. Cole has laid on his opaque color so broadly and boldly as to give the effect of oil—a decided change from his delicate miniature work, and his "Towers De Chelly," "Cliffs of Moencopie" and "Canyon Del Muerto" are a far cry from dainty portrait work. Carl Oscar Borg, who knows his Indians so well, shows three of his usual standard, all good. His Mexican sky is of a dazzling blueness and his rocks radiate the sun. F. Grayson Sayre has one, "Mountain Haze," that conveys as only he can do, the dry atmospheric effects of southern California mountains.

Marion Kavanaugh Wachtel, whose technique is excellent and whose clean, pure color make each of her pictures a rare and beautiful thing has one Sierra Nevada landscape.

Other artists exhibiting are Dana Bartlett, president of the California Art Club, Rowena Abdy, Val Costello, Henri De Kruif, L. C. O. Forbes, Bessie Hazen, Theodore Modra, Hanson Puthuff, Birger Sandzen, Edouard Vysekal and Karl Yens.

The Mrs. Henry Huntington prize of $100 was awarded Karl Yens for his portrait study, "A Mystic of the Orient." "Mr. Yens," to quote one of his sincere admirers, "is a true artist. He can no more keep from painting the visions that come to him than a bird can refrain from singing. Art is in him and must come forth. His pictures never seem studied or posed but always embody some idea of the artist which may or may not be according to popular taste but is always the sincere expression of his art. He commands respect even though he is not always understood."

The exhibition will close in October and will then be sent through the west and middle west, going as far as Chicago and Milwaukee. J. A. S.

Second Concert of Chicago Symphony

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, opened the second concert of his organization (Oct. 20-21) with the overture to Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini." In giving that composition an exceptionally brilliant interpretation, the orchestra did its best by music which is singularly devoid of any qualities which make music attractive to the ear. Berlioz was one of the most picturesque figures in an age in which poets and composers strove to be Byronically interesting, but no connoisseur who has made a careful study of his work can persuade himself that the French master had real talent for musical creation. Following the overture there was presented the first symphony by Brahms. Mr. Stock has long been famous for his readings of the symphonies by that composer. By judicious retouching of the scores he has made for Brahms many friends among people who previously had believed that this German composer's symphonic music was austere and dull. On this occasion he repeated his former successes with the symphony, but it would be claiming too much for the popularity of that composition to declare that it was received with rapturous joy.

The second division of the program offered two Russian works—the symphonic poem, "The Sirens," by Reinhold Moritzovitch Glière, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Capriccio Espagnol. It would be difficult to overpraise the beauty of tone and perfection of technique that went to the playing of the work depicting the fascinations of the sirens. Nor was the virtuosity of the orchestra in Rimsky-Korsakoff's Capriccio less impressive. F. B.

"Sun Up," a play by Lula Vollmer, has been placed in rehearsal by Lee Kugel.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

New Servants in the House

NOTHING but reluctance need stand between us and a self-operating home, heated and chilled by command of the thermostat; cleaned and polished by power-transference from plug to gliding brush and mop; fed by stoves which cook, while we are absent, the foods which have been passed on to them from whirling automatic mixers, choppers, beaters and whippers; laundered by motor-driven plungers and cylinders; educated by wireless; cultured by self-playing instruments.

Anyone who doubts these statements must have failed to hear of the Electrical and Industrial Exposition, lately held in New York. There it was made clear that humanity at present works at long distance and multiplies almost endlessly each operation. Men of inventiveness, men whom we shall never see and whose names we may not know are keeping house for us and for others all over the world. Our homes run by reason of processes which we ourselves are incapable of understanding. The beautiful part of it is that homes will not become any the less expressive of the family on this account.

Perhaps no more welcome liberator was ever brought into a kitchen than a dish washer. The woman is yet to be heard from who enjoys washing dishes with mops and cloths. The mechanical washer, on the contrary, seems to have a gay time whirling its waters over racks of plates, silver and glass, which, after scraping, are placed in this deep reservoir for washing and rinsing. In the case of china, all necessary drying also takes place within the machine when the top is removed. Silver and glass need the finishing touch of a polishing towel. The process of dish cleaning occupies only about 10 minutes after each meal, and is said to save one month of time each year to the woman who changes to it from the old method.

The housekeeper of the future seems likely to present the appearance of a penguin, having lost her arms as he his wings, from disuse. No more mixing of doughs and beating of batters for today's cook! At the touch of a button she sets in motion a machine which, in accordance with the insert placed in the bowl, performs these operations for her, chops meat, slices vegetables, mashes potatoes, or freezes ice cream.

Kitchen Range No Longer Dominates

The kitchen range used to dominate the kitchen and inflict its moods—sometimes unpleasant ones—upon the housewife. At present the range is operated by an unseen and distant despot, who merely hands over to the housewife buttons and levers which are potent and infallible, and by which he and she subdue the fires to implicit obedience. The cook may even choose what message she will set up between despot and stove. Shall the command go out: "burn electricity," "burn gas," or "burn coal"?

It is indeed true that such a range is to be had, equipped for the use of any one of these fuels at the mere command of buttons. Moreover, not completely content with this degree of responsiveness to mechanical invention, by means of complete insulation of the walls of its electric oven, it converts this oven, after the "no-more-power" lever is manipulated, into an excellent fireless cooker. Special iron fixtures will enable this stove to burn also soft coal or wood. Its length, 46 inches, seems moderate compared to its versatility. Dual-power ranges for coal and electricity, or for coal and gas, are manufactured by the same firm. Their length is three feet.

Emancipating the Cook

The old-fashioned fireless cooker began the good work of emancipating the cook, and the idea has been carried farther by an electric cooker which roasts, boils, stews, steams, and bakes. All you do is to place the dishes which you have prepared in one of the receptacles which are part of the outfit, consult a chart, which also is part of the outfit, to find out whether they require fast, medium, or slow cooking, and turn on the corresponding switch. The heat does not at first enter the food, but stores itself in two oven disks, placed one above and one below the receptacles, and from these radiators passes to the food. The upper radiator, by relieving the lower one from the necessity of cooking the upper surface, does away with the danger of scorching the lower surface. The current is turned off, when the radiators are ready to take up the work. Baked foods must be removed, when done, but foods cooked in other ways are improved by a long sojourn between the disks.

The cooker is a deep reservoir, packed with mineral wool to conserve the heat, and topped with one plate for frying. A folding lid on each side enables one to prepare food at close quarters. The stove operates from a socket and is portable. The cost of cooking a meal is about 5 cents.

Floors, whether of marble, mosaic, tile, composition or wood, may be scrubbed after an application of soapsuds by electrically operated brushes. Hardwood floors may be waxed by an easily operated machine which rubs all the wax into the grain of the wood, thereby leaving a surface which does not attract dust nor register footprints.

Although legislation may shorten the day of the woman in industry, a certain sewing machine company has extended the potential day of the woman at home by selling an electric lamp, attachable to the arm of the machine, which throws a brilliant light down on the goods being stitched.

No More Kitchen Despots

The distant despots of our homes are a good deal like Alice's royal acquaintance, the Queen, who, when a subject became superfluous, condemned him to desuetude by the command: "Off with his head!" The despots have beheaded many once indispensable servants of our households. The furnace man, if he ever had a head, has lost it, and now we are about to dispense with the ice man. All self-regulating homes should have their refrigerators cooled by electrical coils, at the rate of about 10 cents a day, after the initial installation. No more mold and decay are to settle upon our fruits and vegetables as a result of ice radiation. No more summer mornings are to reveal warm butter and doubtful milk within an iceless refrigerator. No more shall we hang out signals to inform the ice wagon that we await its delivery; no more clean our ice boxes to rid them of a portion of his delivery. Some happy day we shall have our boxes filled once for all with refrigeration and, thereafter, permanent cold storage will be as much a part of our homes as walls and ceilings. All that we shall see is a brine tank and thermostat control in the one-time ice chamber and a condenser in the cellar, garage, or other convenient hiding place. Pipes will connect them. After that the machine does all the work. It starts and stops itself, maintaining thus an even temperature 10 degrees colder than ice. Its mechanism permits no waste of current and no fluctuations of mercury.

"But," you say, "I want ice for my water and ice for my butter balls." Certainly. This wonderful machine knows all about that and assumes, as one of its duties, the freezing of your drinking water into nice little blocks of ice. Mousses, sherbets, puddings, salads may all be frozen in this electrical refrigerator.

Electrical household machinery pays for itself and works by itself for you.

Honorable Veneers

THE word "veneer" once possessed—and justly—an honorable and distinguished reputation, but of late it has become the victim of misapprehension and slander. By many persons a veneered piece of furniture is believed to be a sham, no more honest than an article labeled mahogany—or rosewood—or ebony "finished." The "liquid veneers" have contributed toward the confusion, although in reality they have no relationship with true veneers, but are the kin of paints, varnishes, and finishes.

Veneers are thin slices of precious woods, laid upon solid woods, not primarily for purposes of economy, but for those of good and permanent construction and beauty. To attempt to build a large piece of furniture of ebony, rosewood, tulipwood, satinwood, or any other extremely heavy and precious timber would be an absurdity, not chiefly on account of their costliness, but because the weight of the furniture would be a constant inconvenience and, also, because the textures of these woods are not suitable to solid construction.

A veneer is not a deception; it is an honest acceptance of the nature of woods and a skillful adaptation of their characteristics to the problems of building. Veneers have been used as long as lumber has been fashioned into architecture and furniture. Without them the designs with which Americans live familiarly, those which originated in the seventeenth and eigtheenth centuries, would not have come into existence. Their curved and waving work, their undulating outlines, their concave and convex fronts, their rotund drawers and cylinder-falls on desks, would be impossible in solid wood construction. Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Shearer, Adam, Sheraton were masters of veneer, and their pieces are today as good as ever. These master craftsmen would have been amazed could they have foreseen that the public of another century would misunderstand the craft and belittle it, or consider it deceptive in purpose. With them it was honest—and should be—to the point of ostentation.

Working With Veneers

The art of working with veneers is quite apart from that of solid wood construction. It both evolves and solves problems not existent in the solid block. It requires a special knowledge of lumber, so that selection, method of cutting, preparation, and combination shall result in productions which are immune to billowings, shrinkage, warping, and wear. In addition, it calls for an unerring sense of pattern and color.

Only a few woods are suitable to veneer upon. Chief among these are Honduras mahogany, American walnut, and sometimes oak. American yellow pine and white wood may be used for cheaper grades of work. Resinous woods, such as yellow deal and pitch pine, are excluded. The wood must be dry and "clean"; free, that is, from knots and imperfections and, if not so naturally, must be made so artificially. A hard wood like ebony or satinwood must never be laid on a soft one like pine, as the pine would soak up more than its share of glue. One of the principal difficulties is to keep the surface flat when it is intended to be flat, and to accomplish this various methods are used, such as laying the veneer always on the heart side of the wood, or sawing the foundation board in two and reversing the edges, or laying veneers on both sides, against the grain.

Cutting the Wood for Veneer

After the wood has been thoroughly penetrated with steam, it is cut either straight or in a rotary or semi-rotary fashion for the veneer. The straight cut gives the better grain, but the circular method is the more economical and is superior for certain purposes. The slices vary in thickness from about one thirty-sixth to an inch, according to the uses to which they are to be put.

Woods differ greatly in pattern as well as in color. The richest wood in point of pattern is probably mahogany, which shows the "feather" design, the "curl," the "roe," and various "mottles." The cabinet maker, who is an artist as well, decides which patterns are best suited to his spaces, and knows how to cut the veneers in a manner to bring out the patterns which he wishes to use. Cuttings may be sectional, right-angular, or oblique, and in each case the design and the color tones will show up quite differently.

The way thoroughly to understand veneers is to persuade some cabinet maker who deals in reproductions of eighteenth-century furniture to show you his materials and methods. There is practically no literature on the subject.

An Efficient Excluder of Wintry Drafts

IN SOME cases where an outer door, through shrinkage or some other cause, has dropped slightly from its frame, the space so left between the top of the door and the frame creates a draft of cold air of such volume as to make it difficult to keep the room or passage warm in cold weather. The simple device here described, has been found efficient in excluding the draft so caused, and it may be made and fitted quite easily.

It is first necessary to obtain a strip of metal one-eighth of an inch thick, one inch wide and, in length, half an inch less than the width of the top of the door. The extreme ends of this strip of metal should be beveled slightly on one side and pierced with screw holes, neatly countersunk to take thin one-and-a-quarter-inch screws at either end, and also at intervals of about six inches or so along its entire length. Brass is admirable for this purpose, but, if desired, plain iron or even wood, painted to match the door itself, may be used. If, however, wood is selected, care must be taken to see that it is hard, well-seasoned, and not liable to split.

A Strip of Linoleum Needed

A strip of pliable linoleum of good quality is next required; this should not be too thick. Near one edge of it draw a straight pencil line, and measure off upon it the exact length of the strip of metal and at these two points draw pencil lines at right angles to the base line. Now ascertain the thickness of the door at the top, add three inches to that figure, and carefully measure off the sum of these two measurements on both of the lines just drawn. Next note if there is any difference in the space between the top of the door and the door frame at either end of the door; usually the space decreases from the latch side to the hinge side. If there is any difference, measure it carefully and mark it on the upright line on the linoleum on the corresponding side; that is to say, if the difference in space is greater on the left-hand side of the door, the measurement should be noted on the left-hand line only and vice versa.

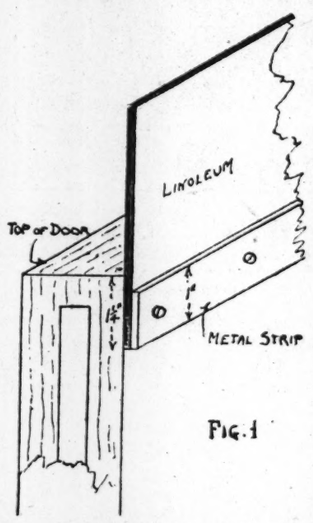


FIG. 1

Showing Position of Metal Strap and Linoleum

Now join the two measurement points which have been reached on the upright pencil lines and with the point of a sharp knife carefully cut out the strip of linoleum so marked.

Getting the Linoleum Into Position

Draw a pencil line on the inside of the door 1¼ inches from the top edge, and parallel to it, and then place the linoleum in position, as in figure 1, with the bottom edge flush with the latch-side edge. Secure the linoleum with several brads or graphophone needles, and firmly screw the metal strip into position so that it is flush with the bottom and sides of the linoleum. Now open the door till it is at right angles to its frame and bend the linoleum over the top of the door till it is exactly flush with the outside edge of it, as in figure 2, and tack the linoleum down to the top of the door with large-headed tacks in two rows placed half an inch apart, the first row of which should be well within half an inch of the edge of the door.

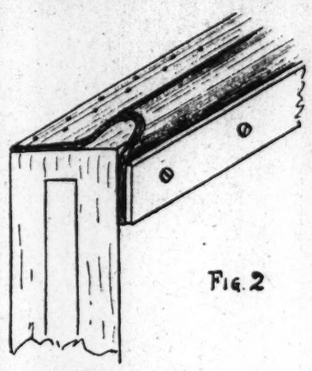


FIG. 2

The Device Fixed in Position

After this simple device has been thus fixed into position, it will be noticed that, when the door is closed, the top edge of the door frame will slightly depress the top curve of the linoleum and effectually prevent any passage of air. There is, however, one preliminary precaution to take, and it is to ascertain that the linoleum which it is proposed to use will easily slip between the top of the door and the frame at the point where the space between them is least. If the door has dropped considerably, it may be found to be desirable to allow a slightly greater width of linoleum. When once the idea of this contrivance is grasped, modifications may be made to suit the requirements of any particular case.

Hearts o' Marmalade

The inspiration for these tempting and not-hard-to-make goodies was furnished by the old-fashioned "jelly doughnut." Hearts o' marmalade are nothing more nor less than biscuits, baked with jam or marmalade rolled in the center.

First, beat 1 egg very light. Put it in a cup and fill the cup with milk. Next, sift together 2½ cupfuls of flour—bread flour is best—3½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, and ½ teaspoonful of salt.

With the tips of your fingers blend the dry ingredients with 4 tablespoonfuls of butter. When this is done, moisten the mixture with the milk and egg.

On a floured flat surface spread and pat the dough with your hands until it is about ½ inch thick. Cut into rounds with a medium-sized cookie cutter. Put a heaping teaspoonful of marmalade—jam may be used if preferred—in the center of each.

Fold over the edges until they meet. Then, folded side down, put the rounds in a well-buttered baking pan. After moistening with milk and sprinkling with sugar, bake in a rather quick oven.

A Washer Under the Faucets

WHERE competition is active, one may be sure that good ideas are at work. To borrow the old advertising slogan, "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and when many articles of a kind are on the market, one may rest assured that the idea basic to them all is good and that each of its modifications has something original to recommend it in particular.

A washing machine more suitable than most models to a small kitchen has appealed to the writer. It is a perforated cylinder, suspended in a stationary wash tub from a collapsible but perfectly steady frame of galvanized steel, which locks into the edges of the tub without injuring them. The cylinder is furnished with three ribs which, when the cylinder filled with clothes rotates first in one direction and then in the other, create a vacuum and suction, thoroughly saturating the linen with soapsuds and forcing out the dirt. The cylinder may be made of Monel metal, copper lined on both sides with tin, or galvanized steel, according to the choice of the purchaser.

It is driven by a motor which may be screwed on either side of the frame and which connects with the electric socket by a plug. The motor will use either alternating or direct current and operates at the price of about a cent an hour, where the current costs 10 cents per kilowatt.

An Excellent Wringer

An excellent wringer is a feature of the apparatus. It screws upon whichever side of the frame the motor does not occupy and its action is reversible, so that clothes may be wrung either into the washing tub or into the bluing tub contiguous to it. It is connected with the motor by an adjustable and removable shaft, which can lie on top of the faucets when the wringer is not in operation and be locked into place in a couple of seconds without a tool.

The capacity of the cylinder is six sheets 92 inches wide or their equivalent in bulk—that is, about 15 pounds. The articles are put in evenly, rather tightly and without folding, and the cylinder is filled merely by letting the water run from the faucets into the tub from which it enters the cylinder through its perforations. A solution of soap may be poured through the holes above or through the door, which is securely clamped when the machine begins to rotate. The tub is then covered (these tops are a part of the outfit) to conserve heat and steam and to form a table on which the clothes can be laid, when they have been blued and are ready to hang out. While the washer pursues its almost noiseless course, other household duties may be attended to. Ten minutes will wash a cylinderful of linen slightly soiled, but half an hour may be required for really dirty things.

The Process of Rinsing

After the right time has elapsed, the motor is stopped, the water allowed to flow out through the drain pipe; the wringer is filled again with clear water, and the motor started. This is repeated as often as a fresh ripsing is desired. The clothes are then passed through the wringer, adjusted so as to operate toward the wash tub and to drain into that. After their bluing bath, the wringer is reversed by a lever so as to wring and drain into the bluing tub. The clothes are then tossed upon the tub cover which acts as a table.

The wringer is well adapted to varying thicknesses and handles a sheet folded several times. If too much is demanded of it in the matter of thickness, the motor stops automatically without blowing out a fuse or doing itself any injury, and starts up again as soon as the burden is removed.

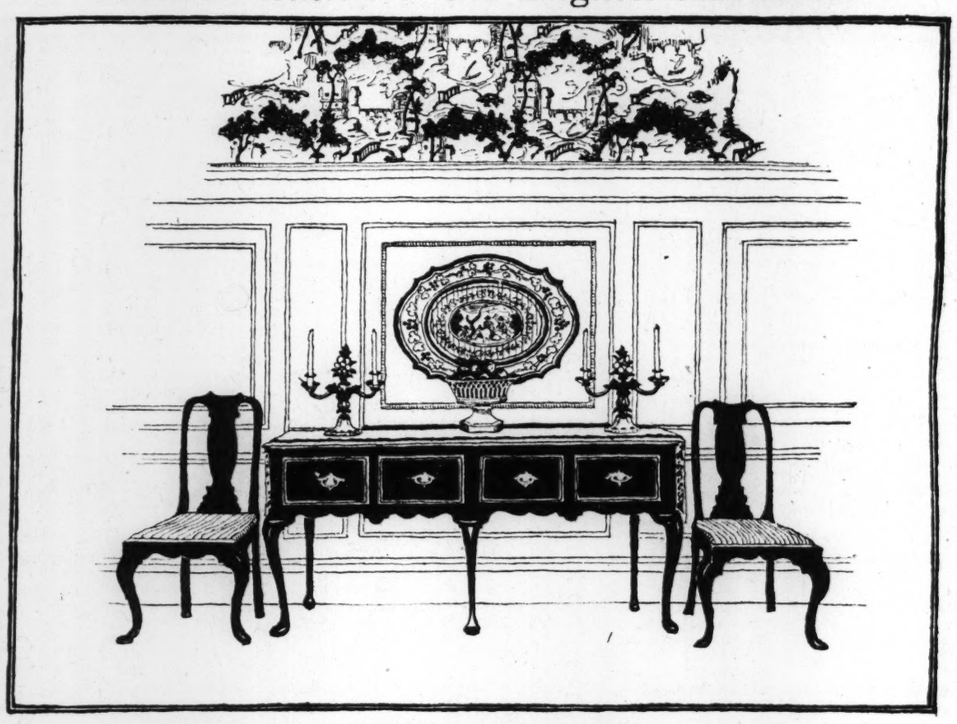
If the washing is too large for the capacity of the cylinder, little time is lost if a second installment is started while the first installment is in the bluing.

When the work is completed the motor and wringer are detached in a few seconds from the frame, the cylinder is slipped off its hinges and laid in the bottom of the tub, and the frame detached and placed upon it. All this is done without a tool and in a very few moments. Thus it is completely out of the way until the next occasion for its use and occupies no space available for other purposes.

This washer has been indorsed by the Good Housekeeping and Tribune Institutes.

A cylinder which can be operated by hand is available for homes which are not equipped with electricity and these may be used in portable tubs, old-fashioned round tubs, or boilers. There is also a motor which operates from a strap.

The Evolution of the English Sideboard



A Typical Sheraton Sideboard

THE sideboard, as we know it today, is less than 200 years old. It evolved in the eighteenth century from two ancestors, the older of which was a movable closet, called a court (short) cupboard. This was built with doors below and a recessed superstructure on columns, and it was used, from the beginning of the Elizabethan period through the reign of Charles II for the display of tableware. The younger ancestor was merely a side table, without drawers, but provided with abundant surface room by shelves in tiers. Another piece of furniture popular at this time was the pedestal upon which were placed knife boxes, dish warmers, or reservoirs for hot water in which silver was rinsed between courses. Many beautiful examples of these urn-like vases remain. It became the custom to place the pedestals at either end of the side table.

The side table and the pedestals received considerable attention in the "mahogany period." Finally it occurred to some cabinetmaker, probably to Shearer, that these two useful articles could be combined in a new design. Lo, the sideboard was born! Shearers built drawers in his new piece of furniture and at first he made their fronts concave, arguing that this gave the servants more room. Heppelwhite, however, built a convex front, affirming that abundant storage space was more important than the convenience of the servants. His theory proved the more popular and the bombé front is seen in many pieces belonging to the period. Sometimes a compromise is effected and the bombé front recedes in a delightfully undulating line which hollows out the ends. Many sideboards came from Chippendale's workshop, but they were not originations. To speak of a Chippendale sideboard, therefore, is not strictly correct. Adam designed many beautiful ones, distinguished particularly by their fine brass mountings, in which work he was equaled only by the great French builders. For a long time he left his pedestals obvious, but gradually this feature disappeared entirely, even as an inspiration for the proportions and lines of the piece, and it does not appear in the work of the supreme architect of sideboards, Sheraton.

Our illustration shows a typical Sheraton sideboard, beautifully proportioned and standing on cabriole legs at once elegant and light. It is evident that this piece had become an article for the storage of silver and for the display of fine pieces, rather than a service table.

The interior decorator has arranged beautifully the chaste background for this calm, yet dominating piece. Against the faintly creamy paneling, the rich glow of the mahogany is like low-burning embers. Tribute to the prevailing enthusiam for Chinese design (which was the vogue also when Sheraton built) is paid by the wall paper above the paneling, and the whole composition is tied together by the tray, showing dull greens and blues full of mystery and life.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FOREIGN ISSUES WITH GOOD RATING AND HIGH YIELD

Two Bonds That Have Declined Due to Unsettled State of Affairs Abroad

In general the yield of bonds indicates the degree of safety that they enjoy, and exceptionally high yields logically place a security in the speculative list. There are occasionally, however, foreign bonds which have a good rating in their home markets, but which sometimes receive little recognition, largely, perhaps, because attention has not been called to them. And there is a considerable number of investors who feel confidence in better industrial conditions and the approach of a period of steady production, apparently desirous of putting their money into high interest-bearing securities selling below the market level. The following two issues command a good rating overseas and allow a high yield:

Paris, Lyons-Mediterranean Railroad Company, external sinking fund 6s, of 1958 are selling around 74, to yield about 8.27 per cent. Redeemable as a whole only, Feb. 15, 1932, they have a mean term of 10 years. They are redeemable on any interest date thereafter at 103, and by lot for the sinking fund on Aug. 15, 1929, or on any Aug. 15 thereafter on three weeks' notice in such amount that the entire issue will be retired by the maturity date, when the company's concession also expires.

The company, organized in 1857, is by far the largest railroad enterprise in France, owning nearly 25 per cent of the French broad gauge lines.. In the event of difficulty in meeting obligations while any bonds of this issue remain outstanding, the Government of the French Republic has covenanted to remit sufficient funds to meet the deficiency.

During the term of these bonds, no change may be made in the agreement with the French Republic, and no mortgage, lien or other charge may be put on any of the properties without a provision for the ratable security of the issue. The bonds were offered in March, 1922, at 83½ and interest, at a time when disaffection for foreign securities was growing. This, and the subsequent unsettled state of affairs abroad, depressed the market.

Framerican Industrial Development Corporation 7½s, of 1942, outstanding in amount of $10,000,000, comprise the sole funded debt of a corporation in existence over 100 years, 85 of which have been under the control of Schneider & Co. The bonds are selling around 92½ to yield about 8.28 per cent. The purpose of the issue was to provide funds for the purchase at or below the market of a substantial part of the interests Schneider & Co. hold in corporations supplemental to their own. The bonds are not secured by mortgage, but have an unconditional guarantee of Schneider & Co., as to principal and interest. The plants of Schneider & Co., including the famous Creusot Works, provide the largest productive capacity in France under one control for the manufacture of electric machinery, locomotives, engines and steam turbines. The bonds are callable from Jan. 1, 1927, to Dec. 31, 1932, at 110 and interest, the premium decreasing 1 per cent annually thereafter. The drop of 6½ points from the offering price is attributable to the same cause as that which affected Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean bonds.

NEW LOWS FOR YEAR MADE BY FRENCH AND ITALIAN EXCHANGES

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Further depreciation of French and Italian exchanges took place in today's market, both francs and lire being quoted at new low records for the year.

French francs sold at 6.63 cents each, as compared with yesterday's high at 7.02½ and Italian lire were quoted at 3.84½ cents, as compared with yesterday's high of 4.01½ cents. The par for both exchanges is 19.3 cents.

Heavy purchases of American dollars with continental funds, presumably to establish credits for purchases of grain, cotton and other raw materials, are responsible, in part, for the further slump.

British and Belgian rates were virtually unchanged today, demand sterling being quoted around $4.44 and Belgian francs at 6.36 cents each.

LONDON, Oct. 26—The feature of the foreign exchange market this morning was the weakness of the French franc following the reports of the big deficit in the French Budget. The rate opened one franc 23½ centimes lower, at 64 francs 27½ centimes to the pound sterling.

Brussels exchange weakened in sympathy, being quoted at 69 francs 42½ centimes, compared with 68 france 25 centimes yesterday, while the Italian lira had fallen three points to 113½. The German mark was slightly improved at 19,700 to the pound sterling, and the New York rate was harder.

NEW GOVERNMENT BONDS DECLINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The new Government 4¼ per cent bonds, which recently were more than three times oversubscribed in cash subscriptions at par, sold on the New York Stock Exchange today at 99.94, the lowest price to date.

Opening sales of other United States Government issues were 2 to 6 cents below yesterday's closing prices.

BANK MAY INCREASE CAPITAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank has been called for Nov. 23 to vote on the proposal to increase the capital from $8,250,000 to $9,075,000, the new stock to be offered to stockholders at par in proportion to stock already held.

STEEL TRADE IS HELPED BY NEEDS OF THE RAILROADS

The Iron Age says: Railroad service is unmistakably better in some of the iron and steel districts, though little improved in others. Only a few consumers are suffering from lack of steel, and in nearly all markets prices show irregularity. The bulk of the new business, particularly in the heavier rolled products, is still coming from the railroads.

Fresh inquiries from seven railroads have added fully 20,000 cars to the lists under negotiation, and the year promises already to exceed the average of the preceding 10 years by 40 per cent. There are new inquiries for 224 locomotives.

Labor conditions are not uniform. At Pittsburgh the supply of common labor is slightly better, in view of the turning of some men to indoor work for the winter. Reports of further steel mill wage advances are without confirmation. Chicago reports that not only are iron and steel works laborers scarce but the production per man is declining, while at the same time some industries are taking labor away from others by bidding up wages.

Sheet prices have eased off to the extent that independent mills, which lately were about $3 a ton higher, are now quoting the steel corporation's schedule of 3.25 cents for black and 4.35 cents for galvanized. Demand has fallen off and a number of sheet mills can now make better delivery.

Inability to accumulate coal reserves for the winter causes concern to the mills. The amount now in storage would carry them through only a few days of severe weather, and the chances are small of getting together an adequate stock before winter sets in.

Coke has yielded further, going as low as $8 for prompt delivery late last week, but $8.50 to $9 is the range on contract furnace coke for delivery to the end of the year.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE WITH BALTIC STATES IS SOUGHT

H. Lawrence Groves, American Trade Commissioner, who has spent the last three years in the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, and Finland, will spend several days in New England for the purpose of conferring with business men interested in trade with this territory.

Mr. Groves will make his headquarters from Oct. 30 to Nov. 3, inclusive at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Custom House, Boston, where appointments may be arranged.

The commercial situation in Esthonia has been favorable during the last few months and there are prospects of improvement in the other republics. Mr. Groves will be glad to answer questions about markets for New England products and to assist local manufacturers and exporters in making trade connections in the Baltic States.

CANADA'S INTEREST IN PAPER INDUSTRY

MONTREAL, Oct. 25—Official figures covering distribution of investments in the pulp and paper industry disprove decisively a common theory that United States money in the main has financed Canadian mills. Out of $294,000,000 at the end of 1920—(latest figures available)—Canadian investors owned $204,641,716, or 67 per cent, while only $57,058,242, or 19.4 per cent, was held in the United States, most of the balance being held in Great Britain.

Of the total $244,776,705 represented stocks, of which Canadians held $170,830,383, United States $51,248,242 and $16,577,220 in the United Kingdom. In bonds, of a total of $44,787,162, $26,591,323 were held in Canada and $5,188,000 in the United States.

These figures compared with 1919 show an increase in securities from $201,404,024 to $294,000,000. In 1919, Canada held 67 per cent of the total, also, while United States investors held 24.2 per cent, almost 5 per cent more than in 1920.

MOTOR TRUCK BUYING GREATER

September motor-truck production was 27 per cent greater than in the similar month of 1921, according to the United States Department of Commerce, although last month's output showed a seasonal decline from that of the preceding months.

The output for September, this year, was 18,843, compared with 24,200 in the preceding month and 13,648 in September, 1921.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair, continued cool; fresh northwest to west winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; fresh northwest winds.

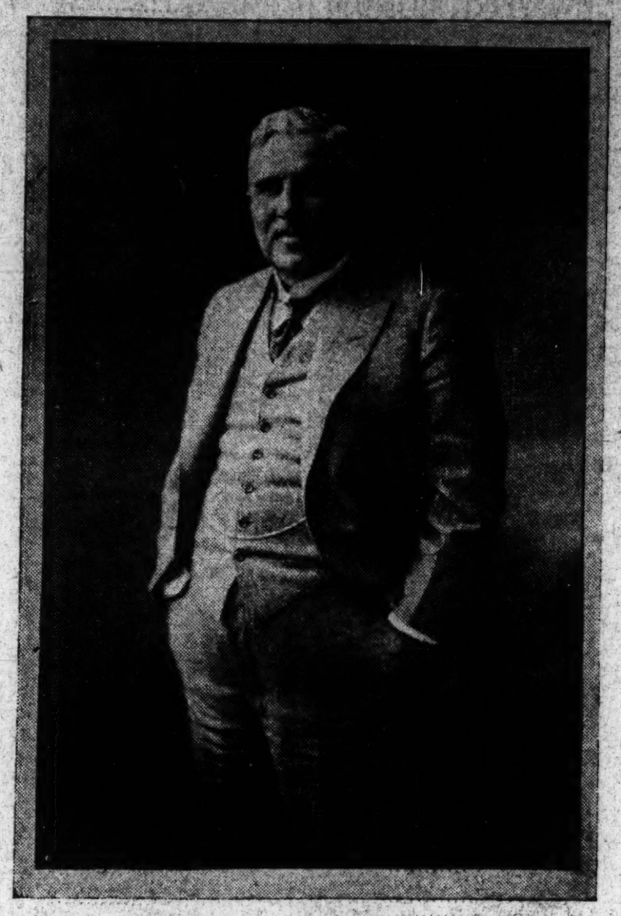
Weather Outlook

Disturbances of wide extent were central Wednesday night over the lower St. Lawrence Valley and the Canadian Northwest and moving eastward. The weather has generally remained fair during the last 24 hours except for showers in northern New England and northern New York. The outlook is for generally fair weather Thursday and Friday in the Atlantic states, where the temperature will be somewhat lower.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	44	Kansas City	50
Atlantic City	50	Memphis	50
Boston	48	Montreal	32
Buffalo	34	Nantucket	60
Calgary	32	New Orleans	56
Charleston	58	New York	48
Chicago	46	Philadelphia	50
Denver	46	Pittsburgh	42
Des Moines	44	Portland, Me.	44
Eastport	42	Portland, Ore.	52
Galveston	56	San Francisco	52
Hatteras	60	St. Louis	54
Helena	46	St. Paul	40
Jacksonville	62	Washington	52



Photograph by Burdy

William Madison Wood

THERE is perhaps no better example in New England today of the possibilities in business for the young man who is willing to work hard and study success than William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world.

A quarter of a century ago the woolen industry in New England was making little progress, and was in dire need of a change from short sighted policies in management and distribution. It was Mr. Wood who sponsored co-operation, and by setting an example in his own work at the Washington mill in Lawrence, Mass., of which he was treasurer, gradually won the other mills over to his methods. The result was the consolidation which was called the American Woolen Company of which Mr. Wood was at first treasurer and then president.

However, back of Mr. Wood's success was a mountain of hard work and exhaustive study. A native of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Mr. Wood was educated in the public schools, and began as a clerk in the office of the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford. Seeing unusual qualities in the young man, J. A. Beauvais, head of J. A. Beauvais & Co., a brokerage concern, took Mr. Wood under his guidance in business and gave him the opportunity to learn financial procedure at first hand. Mr. Wood began to gain prominence while assisting in the re-organization of several Fall River mills.

Some time later Mr. Wood went to work for Frederick Ayer in Lawrence, Mass. He became general agent for the Washington Mills, and then treasurer. It was in this position that Mr. Wood began to put into practice his ideas on cost accounting, organization and to broach the subject of co-operation with the other companies in the industry. His efforts were successful, and from a nucleus of eight New England units, his organization now comprises 59 mills with approximately 40,000 employees. The practical working out of a youthful dream has made Mr. Wood an outstanding figure in the woolen world.

Mr. Wood is a director of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, and the Pierce Manufacturing Company of New Bedford. He is vice-president of the Home Market Club and also of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers.

BUSINESS MEN OF BELGIUM FIGURE ON SOVIET TRADE

Manufacturers Wondering If Agreement With Russia Would Help Revive Industry

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—In Belgian industrial circles, attention is being concentrated on the agreements made with the Soviets by certain business men of Great Britain. It is acknowledged that the agreement with Mr. Urquhart contains profitable clauses, especially those covering the settlement terms by the Soviet Government, regarding the indemnity for damages done to the works since the war.

These indemnities will really be the first assets that will enable the rehabilitation of the enterprises. In the same manufacturing circles of Belgium the negotiations to be undertaken in Russia by Mr. Herriot, the Lord Mayor of Lyons, will be followed with lively interest.

It would appear that the Soviets are somewhat deceived as to the consequences of the Russo-German agreement which was concluded during the Genoa Conference at Rapallo, France, it is assured, is going to attempt again to gain political influence in Russia. There has originated in the Soviet country during these last stages among the leaders (enriched Soviets that have become conservative) a fairly favorable current of opinion toward France, and it is on this basis, many believe, that Mr. Herriot is directing his steps.

The French Government as well as the British Government, without joining in these transactions, take a lively interest in these questions. Certain Belgian manufacturers are now wondering whether the time is not ripe to endeavor to come into an agreement similar to the one signed by Mr. Urquhart. If the Soviet Government would bind itself to indemnify the owners of Belgian works, the sinking fund for the revival of business would be formed and probably large and wealthy interests would be safeguarded.

RAILROAD HAS ELECTION

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad yesterday, A. H. Harris was chosen a director to serve three years to fill the vacancy left by A. T. Hardin. W. S. Hayden was elected to serve two years to fill the vacancy left by William Rockefeller. Bertram Cutter was elected to serve for one year. G. F. Baker, W. F. Vanderbilt, E. S. Harkness, and A. H. Smith were re-elected.

FIRESTONE TIRE SHOWING TO BE QUITE FAVORABLE

Profits Should Compare Well With Previous Years—Output Now Near Peak

AKRON, Oct. 26—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which closes its fiscal year Oct. 31, will probably show net profits of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. For the first eight months net profits were $5,000,000, according to President Firestone.

This showing will compare favorably with previous years. Profits, dividends and surpluses each year since 1917 follow:

	Profits	Dividends	Surplus
1921	$949,354	$1,843,542	*$19,010,115
1920	9,396,912	4,822,069	*1,549,782
1919	9,306,978	2,597,787	5,397,272
1918	8,356,230	2,610,000	3,910,442
1917	5,051,798	1,735,403	3,316,395

*Deficit

The company started the year with inventory at $12,534,369, reduced from $45,163,710 as of Oct. 31, 1920. Current assets were $34,000,000, against current liabilities of approximately $23,000,000, of which $21,000,000 were in notes, regarding which there has been much discussion. The report gained currency from time to time that the company had planned to refund them into long-time securities.

Production went above 23,000 tires a day early in the year and reached a peak of 28,000, from which it has receded slightly to 26,000, where it has remained.

During the year the company placed a new tire subsidiary at Hamilton, Ont., into operation with an initial capacity of 1500 tires a day and provisions for doubling this as soon as demand increased. Firestone does a large Ford tire business, and the increase in production planned by Ford Motor Co., following the reduction in price will probably result in one of the Firestone plants being operated at capacity. The rim plant, which the company planned to enter three months ago, is still idle, although indications point to its occupancy in the near future.

Because inventory losses of more than $16,000,000 were taken last year, it is doubted if further losses will be shown in the forthcoming statement.

STEEL INDUSTRY GAINS

Operations of the steel industry as a whole have shown a substantial increase in the last week, and are now averaging in excess of 75 per cent of capacity. The independent output is somewhat less than this figure, while operations of United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries are substantially above it.

SWEDISH BOARD OF TRADE SAYS BUSINESS GOOD

Present Situation Points to the Beginning of a New Cycle

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5—The most optimistic official quarterly report since the war has just been issued by the Swedish Foreign Office, and along these same hopeful lines the Swedish Board of Trade has declared that "the present industrial and financial situation points to the beginning of a new business cycle."

The foreign office report, as usual, constitutes a conservative appraisal of the situation as a whole. It says that the spring and summer of this year have witnessed a marked improvement in the wood products, pulp, and paper trades, while the iron and mechanical industries are moving very slowly out of the depression. The textile industry is working up to full capacity and the chemical factories are steadily increasing production. During 1922 prices in general have been practically stabilized, but the tone is firm, and there seems to be a slight upward trend in some of the basic industries.

With regard to internal money and banking conditions the undertone is now confident, and the importance and strength of the three large Stockholm banking houses in which Sweden's banking system is mainly concentrated is now the same as before the war crisis.

Foreign trade shows strong activity. Thus the total exports of lumber will reach 1,000,000 standards, which represents the pre-war level, before the end of the year.

The increasing trade with the United States is hailed with satisfaction, especially as new lines of export have recently been added to the staple commodities. Large shipments of Swedish cement have been going to the United States for several weeks and a high quality of salted mackerel has also begun to move in the same direction.

WHEAT FINALLY HAS CONSIDERABLE OF AN UPTURN

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Although prospects of enlarged receipts lead to something of a decline in wheat prices today at the outset, the market soon scored an advance. Bulls were favored by higher quotations at Liverpool and there was continued lack of rain in the winter crop belt. The opening, which ranged from ⅜c off to 1-5c. up, with December and May both at $1.11½@1.11⅝, was followed by a slight general setback, and then by an upturn all around.

Corn fluctuated with wheat. After opening ⅛c lower to a like advance, December 65⅞@66 to 66⅛, the corn market wavered a little and then made a moderate gain.

Oats were firm from the start, opening ⅛c to ⅜@½c higher, December 41@41⅛c and later continuing to harden.

Provisions reflected a downturn in hog values.

FINANCIAL NOTES

August locomotive exports totaled 53 engines, valued at $1,528,478, the largest this year with the exception of January, although below August, 1921, when 66 engines, valued at $2,334,737, were shipped.

By the purchase of the controlling interest in Handels Gesellschaft of Berlin, one of the biggest commercial banks, Hugo Stinnes has finally established the huge "vertical" trust he has been working on for three years.

A Berlin special says that German industry believes the Reparation Commission is coming to carry out a plan for Allied control of German finance. The Government, however, is prepared for a fortnight's discussion.

Buying of dollars by British banks with French francs in their possession is declared by French financiers to be the chief cause of the present weakness of the franc. Dollars were used by the British to pay the interest on their debt to the United States.

Negotiations for the absorption of Loft, Inc., chain of candy stores by United Retail Stores are said to have been concluded. Loft operates 47 candy stores and will open three additional ones next Saturday. Loft will be taken over on the basis of $20 a share.

Berlin newspapers say that William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, has been invited by the German Government, along with various European financial experts, to come to Berlin and discuss measures for the stabilization of the mark.

The German Socialist Party proposes a law to confiscate foreign currency owned by manufacturers in order to prevent the total collapse of mark. Manufacturers point to the necessity of keeping Germany's industries going and declare that the plan of the Socialists to take money with which they have been purchasing raw materials would affect the country most unfavorably.

A manifesto of the British Labor Party advocates the removal of the burden of national debt through the creation of a "war debt redemption fund by a special graduated levy on fortunes exceeding £5000." It also declares for a revision of the Peace Treaty and German reparations, for an international conference to arrange the freedom of the Straits, for the independence of Egypt and self-government in India.

It is expected that an early announcement will be made of the terms under which Producers & Refiners Corporation will acquire the properties of the Fensland Oil Company. The basis of exchange of the stock may be 35 shares of Producers & Refiners for 100 shares of Fensland. It is believed the proposed merger is a step looking to the absorption of both properties by another and a larger oil company.

Sir George Paish, before the American Manufacturers Export Association, said: "The statesmen of all nations are engaged in a common effort to prevent the nations from meeting their obligations to each other. Already the policy of the statesmen of Europe is fast bringing the strongest nations of Europe to ruin, and before long the statesmen of the other nations of the world, if permitted to do so, will bring their countries into a similar condition."

FREIGHT CONGESTION CAUSES IOWANS TO TURN TO WATERWAYS

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 21 (Special)—Besieging the Governor, the state Board of Railroad Commissioners and the state Bank Commissioner to exert their influence in procuring freight cars to move Iowa produce from overflowing elevators and granaries, the Iowans are turning more insistently than ever to the program of development of a lakes-to-ocean waterway.

Appeals are being made in vain to railroads. The congestion is spread throughout the harvest fields of the middle west, and apparently no relief is in sight. Potato and fruit growers have lost especially in this emergency. An Iowa canning company reported that it was unable to ship a two-carload order to a western customer because of its inability to procure cars. Wheat price, it is said, haas fallen off 10 cents in 20 days because of this freight congestion.

Farmers and shippers throughout the State are heartily in accord with the economic policy commission report of the American Bankers Association, submitted at the recent New York City conference, in which it asserted "its belief in the value of a comprehensive transportation system, in which should be included not only the railroads but also the canals and highways, particularly the plan for a barge canal connecting the Great Lakes, the Ohio, and the Mississippi and a canal connecting the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence."

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	110	..
Bates Mfg Co	275	..
Brookside Mills	187	193
Columbus Mfg Co	180	..
Dartmouth Mfg Co	275	..
Dwight Mfg Co	110	..
Edwards Mfg Co	90	..
Everett Mills	175	185
Farr Alpaca Co	160	165
Gluck Mills	110	..
Great Falls Mfg Co	80	85
Hamilton Mfg Co	82	86
Hamilton Woolen Co	87	90
Home Bleach & Dye Works com	9	12
do pf	65	..
Lancaster Mills com	140	145
do pf	102	105
Lanett Cotton Mills	206	..
Lawrence Mfg Co	125	130
Lowell Bleachery	155	160
Ludlow Mfg Associates	50	152
Lyman Mills	185	..
Manomet Mills	110	115
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	160	165
Merrimack Mfg Co com	97	100
do pf	83	86
Nashawena Mills	135	140
Nashua Mfg Co com	80	85
do pf	100	102
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	240	250
Nonquit Spinning Co	100	102
Pacific Mills	160	163
Pepperell Mfg Co	160	165
Sharp Mfg Co com	120	125
do pf	105	..
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	133	..
U S Worsted Co 1st pf	3	5
Waltham Bleach & Dye Works	140	..
Wamsutta Mills	150	153
Warwick Mills	90	95
West Point Mfg Co	120	125
York Mfg Co	190	200

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Asked
American Screw Co	135	140
Walter Baker Co Ltd	120	122
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co com	116	120
do pf	112	115
Draper Corporation	165	170
Heywood-Wakefield Co com	125	..
do pf	102	..
Merrimac Chemical Co	89	91
Plymouth Cordage Co	190	195
Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co com	140	145
do pf	83	..
Saco-Lowell Shops com	145	150
do pf	102	..
U S Envelope Co com	140	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Approx yield
Am Thread 6s	Aug. 1,'29	102¾	103½	5.40
Anac Cop 6s	Jan. 1,'29	100	100¾	5.85
do 7s	Jan. 1,'29	102¾	103½	5.40
Armour&Co 7s	July 15,'30	104¼	104¾	6.20
Beth Stl Equip 7s	Oct. 1,'35	102¼	102¾	6.70
Bklyn Ed 6s	Jan. 1,'30	103	104	5.35
do 7s	Jan. 1,'30	105	106	6.00
C G El Lt Pow (Balt) 6s	Feb. 1,'49	102¼	104½	5.65
do 7s	Oct. 1,'31	107	108	5.85
do 5½s	Sept. 1,'52	99¾	100¾	5.45
Cud Pack Co 5s	Dec. 1,'46	91½	92½	5.60
do 5½s	Oct. 1,'37	97	100	5.50
Ga Eecl Lt 5s	July 1,'30	93	97	5.50
Ga Ry & El 5s	Jan. 1,'32	94	95	5.65
Ga Ry& Pow 6s	Apr. 1,'47	97	98½	6.10
do 7s	Nov. 1,'41	100	103	6.70
do 1st ref 5s	Apr. 1,'54	88	90½	5.65
Gal Sig Oil 7s	Apr. 1,'39	104	105	6.50
Hood Rub 7s	Oct. 1,'36	100	101	6.85
Int Cot Mills 7s	Dec. 1,'29	98	100	7.00
Ken Copper 6s	Dec. 1,'30	103¾	104½	5.20
Lacl Gas Lt 7s	Jan. 1,'29	100¾	101¼	6.75
Morris&Co 7½s	Sept. 1,'30	105½	106	6.50
Nat Cl&Salt 8s	Sept. 1,'30	105½	106	7.00
N E T & T 5s	Oct. 1,'32	96	98	5.25
do 4s	Jan. 1,'30	89	93	5.10
N Am Ed Co 6s	Mar. 15,'42	94½	95½	6.40
Robert Gair 7s	Jan. 1,'37	98	99	7.10
Seat El 1st 5s	Feb. 1,'30	98	99	5.15
S Cal Edison 6s	Feb. 1,'44	101¾	103	5.75
Swift & Co 5s	Oct. 15,'32	96½	97	5.40
Vacuum Oil 7s	Apr. 1,'26	107	107½	6.20

ROCK ISLAND'S CAR PLANS

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—In addition to the order placed about 10 days ago for 40 freight and passenger locomotives, aggregating $2,000,000, the Rock Island road will soon award orders for 2500 freight cars of various types, aggregating $5,000,000, and 50 suburban coaches, to cost about $1,000,000.

TANNERS FIND STIFFER MARKET IN HIDES ABROAD

Practically All Phases of Market Improve—"All British Boot" Plan Not in Special Favor

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17—Leather trade conditions here are difficult to define. Tanners complain of the lack of profit and yet are forced to buy hides at advancing prices in order to keep busy. Some of them admit buying imported dry hides at very low prices from which they have made a low-grade bend, selling it cheaply.

The price of market hides, however, is advancing week by week, and best ox hides in heavy weights are 9¾d@10d a pound, and the price of seconds at 8¾d displays the upward trend. Calf is fairly steady. Best lights bring 13d@13½d in London.

Imported Hides Rise

Imported hides are following the upward course, and British tanners have bought freely from the River Plate at higher prices. Exports of British hides to Sept. 30 were 102,614 hundredweight, of which 34,040 hundredweight went to Germany, and 24,892 hundredweight to the United States. How Germany is able to finance these with the mark practically valueless is a mystery to British tanners.

The demand for sole leather is fairly brisk, and a good turn-over was made at the recent Shoe and Leather Fair in London. Prices were very firm, but no big transactions resulted. Buyers continue very cautious. Little American sole was offered. Merchants gave the exchange difficulty as a reason for this. Imports of undressed leather (mainly sole) to Sept. 30 amounted to 252,888 hundredweight, of which the United States supplied 91,849 hundredweight.

The demand for imported upper stock is improving. Although British tanners are lamenting, more American upper stock than ever is being sold. Several British buyers are now in the United States shopping for likely parcels. Glacé kid is steadily improving, and prices are much firmer, because stocks in seasonable weights are small. Imports of dressed leather for the first nine months of 1921-22 were 56,561 and 105,665 hundredweight, the lion's share being taken by America despite all exchange difficulties.

Shoe Trade Improves

The shoe trade seems steadily improving, and some of the exhibitors at the London Fair managed to book substantial orders. Oversea buyers were well in evidence, and fair sampling was done. There is a good deal of talk here of an "All British Boot," but little is expected from this because shoe men prefer an open market for imported leather. Regular deliveries of recognized standards are possible because of the enormous output of upper stock from American tanneries.

Exports of British shoes to Sept. 30 were 334,855 dozen pairs (value, £1,939,991), compared with 234,964 dozen pairs (value, £1,722,079) in the corresponding period of 1921.

Imports of shoes to Sept. 30 were valued at £746,184, compared with £637,298 for the first nine months of 1921.

RAILWAYS CONCERN TO BE REORGANIZED

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25—At a conference attended by the Mayor, members of the city council, Arthur W. Thompson, president of the Philadelphia Company and others, it was agreed that reorganization of Pittsburgh Railways, under a plan of financing not to be divulged at present, will proceed as previously planned.

The new plan, it is believed, is in connection with the $5,000,000 new capital the Philadelphia Company has obligated itself to raise under a contract with the city of Pittsburgh.

Public Utility Earnings

UTAH POWER & LIGHT

August—	1922	1921
Gross	$591,454	$549,280
Expenses	301,669	287,623
Net	289,785	261,657
Surplus	152,486	127,396
Twelve months—		
Gross	6,544,573	6,895,168
Expenses	3,487,850	3,621,464
Net	3,356,723	3,273,704
Surplus	1,739,409	1,687,202
Pref stock	723,580	606,618
Balance	1,015,829	1,080,584

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER

September—	1922	1921
Gross	$846,780	$827,153
Net	358,412	253,243
Surplus	164,677	61,531
Nine months—		
Gross	6,830,821	7,609,054
Net	2,684,712	2,366,992
Surplus	1,010,347	649,369

LESS PENNSYLVANIA HOLDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25—The number of Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders on Oct. 1 was 137,139, a decrease of 753 from Sept. 1, last, and a decrease of 2875 from Oct. 1, 1921. September was the seventh consecutive month in which a decrease was shown.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

INDUSTRIALS RECEDE TO A LOWER LEVEL

Professional Bear Activities Are Still Evident in Stock Market

Continuation of yesterday's professional selling of industrial stocks took place at the opening of today's New York stock market and imparted a decidedly reactionary tone to most of the list.

Oil, steel and equipment shares were offered freely, the declines in active issues ranging from 1 to 3½ points. Rails offered better resistance to selling pressure, Pennsylvania climbing to 49¾, the highest in four years, in response to a resumption of a 6 per cent dividend.

Reading also opened slightly higher, but soon canceled its gain and dropped a point below last night's close. Norfolk & Western and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western also sold off a point. The slump in oil shares was led by Mexican Petroleum, which dropped 3½ points, while Standard Oils of California and New Jersey and the Pan-American issues yielded 1 to 1½.

Other weak spots were Studebaker, Baldwin, General Electric, Consolidated Gas, and American Locomotive, the declines ranging from 1¼ to 2 points. One of the few outstanding strong spots was Houston Oil, up 1⅜.

Offerings Increase

Professional offerings increased as the morning progressed with the result that the early losses of active issues were considerably extended. Consolidated Gas dropped 4½ points, Studebaker 3, Republic Steel 2¾, Standard Oils of California and New Jersey, Baldwin, and Famous Players 2½ each, and American Car and American Express 2 each.

The marking up of New York Central to 101 caused a slight rebound, but the higher levels produced fresh offerings, and prices again tended downward. Inability to attract an outside following and the further depreciation of foreign exchange and bond prices discouraged any concerted efforts to support the list.

The new Government 4¼s dropped to 99.80.

Call money opened at 4¼ per cent.

Further Depression

Hasty unloading of stocks bought for the long account continued, and the supply pressing on the market was largely augmented by extensive short selling.

A further drop in the new Government 4¼ per cent bonds to 99.38 intensified the feeling of dejection among the "bulls." High-priced shares had the most extensive losses. Mexican Petroleum yielded 4 points and American Car and Kresge 3, while Hide & Leather preferred fell 2¾, American Radiator and Allis-Chalmers 2½, Sears Roebuck 2¼, and Crucible, Gulf States, Replogle, and Republic Steels preferred and North American 2 points.

Railroads succumbed more generally to the selling movement, Reading and Delaware Lackawanna sagging 2 points, while New York Central dropped back to 99⅜.

Bonds Are Lower

Further depreciation of United States Government securities took place in today's early bond market, the main trend of which was again reactionary. The new Government 4¼ per cent bonds dropped to 99.38, 42 cents on $100 below yesterday's close, while Liberty 3½s receded 30 cents, and the 4¼ per cent bonds 16 to 44 cents. The greatest decline was in the first 4¼s.

The important change in the foreign group was a drop of 1½ points in Mexican 5s. Argentine 7s, Rio de Janeiro 8s, Seine 7s, Denmark 8s and Cuba Railroad 5s also were relatively backward, but the Belgian 8s improved slightly.

Norfolk & Western convertible 6s continued heavy, dropping 1¼ points. Other weak spots in the railroad list were Seaboard Air Line 6s, Reading and Jersey Central collateral 4s, and Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis 5s, each off a point. St. Paul refunding 4½s, Pennsylvania 5s and Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s moved in the opposite direction, but the gains were fractional.

Weakness in Southern Bell Telephone 5s, Chile Copper 6s and 7s, American Sugar 6s, and Lackawanna Steel 5s, was the feature of the industrial list.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Ahumada	4¼	4¼	4¼
Bagdad Silver	.12	.10	.10
Boston Ely	.74	.71	.71
Boston & Montana	.11	.11	.11
Bos-Mont Corp	.81	.78	.78
Colorado Mng	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Daddy	.02	.02	.02
Eureka	.30	.30	.30
Gadsden Copper	.80	.75	.80
Gold Road	.39	.38	.38
Mutual	.22	.20	.20
Radio	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Ruby Cons	.27	.27	.27
Shea	.85	.80	.83
United Verde Ext	27	27	27
Verde Mines	.40	.38	38

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 215 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev. close
Dec.	24.19	24.25	23.91	24.00	24.24
Jan.	23.90	23.95	23.62	23.72	23.98
March	23.94	24.05	23.72	23.80	24.03
May	23.84	23.95	23.63	23.73	23.99
July	23.63	23.65	23.40	23.50	23.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Closing	Prev Close
Oct.	13.88	13.88	13.80	13.81	13.77
Dec.	13.58	13.58	13.57	13.57	13.54
Jan.	13.58	13.59	13.41	13.49	13.45
March	13.40	13.42	13.29	13.33	13.28
May	13.26	13.28	13.19	13.20	13.13
July	13.12	13.12	13.10	13.04	12.96

Spots 14.19, down 1 point. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:25 p.m. Oct.26	Oct.25
Adams Ex	80	80	79	79	80
Adv Rumely	16½	16½	16½	16½	17
Adv Rumely pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	51
Air Reduction	61½	61½	61½	61½	62
Ajax Rubber	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
All Am Cables	119	119	118¾	118¾	119½
Alaska Jun	1½	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
Allied Chem	82¼	82¾	81	81	82⅝
Allied Chem pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	....
Allis-Chalm	46	46	41¾	42¾	46
Allis Chalm pf	96	96	96	96	96
Am Ag Chem	33½	33½	30	30	33⅛
Am Ag Ch pf	64¾	64¾	61½	61½	....
Am Beet Sug	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	42¾
Am Brake Sh	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76¼
Am Can	72¾	73¾	71½	72	72¼
Am Can pf	111	111	110¾	110¾	111½
Am Car F	185½	185	184	184	186½
Am Cot Oil	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	26
Am Cot Oil pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	....
Am Express	147½	147½	146	146	....
Am Hide & L	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	....
Am H & L pf	70¾	70¾	69½	70	72¾
Am Ice	109	109	108	108	108¼
Am Inter Corp	32¼	32¼	31½	32	33
Am La France	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Am Lin Oil	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	37¼
Am Loco	130½	130½	127½	128	130
Am Loco pf	121	121	121	121	121
Am Radiator	118¾	118¾	117	117	....
Am Saf Razor	8⅜	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
Am Ship&Com	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	22
Am Sm Sec A	98	98	98	98	98¾
Am Sm & R	59¼	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	59
Am Smelt pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	103
Am Steel Fdys	43⅜	43⅜	42	42½	43⅛
Am Sugar	77¾	77¾	76¼	76¾	78¼
Am Tel & Tel	122⅝	122⅝	121¾	122½	122½
Am Tel & Tel rts	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
Am WW&E	27¾	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¾
AmWW 6% pf	51	51½	51	51	50
AWW&E7%pf	88	88	88	88	....
Am Woolen	98	98	97½	97½	99
Am Zinc	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¾
Anaconda	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	51
Assoc Dry Gds	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	59
Asso Oil	119	119	119	119	119¾
Atchison	106½	106½	105½	105½	105⅞
Atchison pf	93¼	93¼	93	93	93½
Atl Birm & A	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
Atl Co Line	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119¼
Atl Fruit	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
Atl Fruit ctf	2	2	2	2	2
Atl G & W I	23¼	23¼	21	21¾	23¾
Atl G & W I pf	18½	18½	18	18	18¼
Austin Nich	33½	33½	31½	32	33¼
Austin Nich pf	84	84	84	84	....
Baldwin	134¾	135⅜	132¾	133⅝	135¼
Baldwin pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	117¼
Balt & Ohio	54⅝	54⅝	52½	52½	54¼
Bangor & A pf	93½	94	93½	94	....
Barnsdall A	25¼	25⅜	24¾	25	26
Barnsdall B	23	23	23	23	....
Batopilas Min	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
Beechnut Pac	40⅛	40⅛	38¾	38¾	40¼
Beth Steel B	72½	72½	71½	71⅝	73⅝
Beth Steel cu pf	99½	99½	99½	99¼	99½
Brit Em 2 pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
Bklyn Edison	118½	118½	117½	117½	118¾
B R T	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
B R T ctf	15	15½	15	15	15½
Burns Bros A	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¼	136½
Burns Bros B	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49
Butterick	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	19¾
Butte Cop&Z	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
Butte & Sup	32¼	32¼	31	31	32¼
Caddo Cen Oil	9¼	9¼	8¾	9	9½
†Callahan Min	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Cal Pack	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	84
Cal Petrol	57½	58	56½	56½	58½
Can Pac	146	146	144⅝	144⅝	146
Case Plow	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Cent Leather	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38½	39⅝
Cent Leath pf	76¾	76¾	76½	76¾	77
Cerro de Pasco	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	39¼
Chandler Mot	59⅝	60½	59½	59⅝	60½
Ches & Ohio	76	76	74	74	75½
Ches & Ohio pf	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	104½
Chic & Alton	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
Chic&Alton pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
Chi & E I pf	60	60	59⅞	60	60
Chi Gt West	6¼	6¼	4¾	4¾	6¼
Chi Gt West pf	14	14	12	12	14½
C M & St P	31¼	31	30¼	30¼	31½
C M & St P pf	48½	48½	47	47	48
C R I & Pac	33	33	30½	30½	33¼
C R I&P 6% pf	91½	91½	90¼	90¼	91½
C R I&P 7% pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	99¾
Chic & N W	80⅛	80⅛	80	80¼	80¼
C StP M&Om	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83
Chile Copper	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	25¼
Chino Copper	27½	27⅝	27	27	27⅝
Cluett Pea	65	65½	64	65½	65½
Col Fuel	30¼	30¼	30	30	30½
Col Graph	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
Col Gas	109½	109½	108¾	108¾	110½
Col South	47½	47½	47	47	48½
Com Solvents A	48½	48½	48½	48½	48⅝
Com Solvents B	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44
Comp-Tab-Rec	68⅝	68⅝	67½	68	69½
Consol Gas	142	142	138	138¾	144
Consol Textile	10¾	11⅝	10¾	10¾	11
Cont Can	97	97	94½	95	97
Corn Products	127	128	124¾	125¼	127
Cosden Co	49½	49½	48¼	48½	49⅝
Cosden pf	100	100	100⅝	100⅝	....
Crucible	81	81	78	78¼	82
Cuba Cane	13	13	12½	12⅝	13
Cuba C S pf	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	36½
Cuban Am Sug	21⅞	21½	21½	21½	22
Davison Chem	32½	33½	32	32¾	32
De Beers	22	22	22	22	22¾
Del & Hud	135¼	135¾	134½	135½	135½
Del Lac & W	138	139	135½	135	139
Detroit Edison	111	111	110½	110½	112
Dome Mines	39	39¼	39	39½	39¾
Dupont Co	153	153	152¼	152¼	155
East Kodak	85½	85½	85	85¼	85¾
El Stor Bat	57	57	56½	56¾	57
End Johnson	85½	86¼	85	85	86¼
End Johnson pf	116½	116½	116	116	117
Erie	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½	15½
Erie 1st pf	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	23
Exge Buffet	30½	30½	30½	30½	....
Famous Play	94½	94½	93	93½	95½
Fed M & S	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
Fisher Body	140	140	138¼	138¼	140¼
Fisher of O pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94	95
Fisk Rubber	12½	12½	12½	12¼	12½
Freeport Tex	22¾	23	22	22½	23½
Gen Am tk Car	74	75	73½	73½	74
Gen Asphalt	59¾	59¾	58	58	60¼
Gen Asphalt pf	91	91	90½	90½	91¾
Gen Electric	179	179	178½	178½	180½
Gen Elec Spec	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	11⅛
Gen Motor	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
Gen Motor 6%	83½	83½	83½	83½	83⅝
Gen Motor 7%	96	96	95	96	....
Gimbel Bros	42	42	42	42	43
Gimbel Bros pf	102	102	102	102	102
Glidden Co	12	12	12	12	12
Goodrich	33¾	33¾	33½	33¾	....
Goldwyn Pict	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
Granby	28½	29	28	28	29
Great Nor pf	93	93¼	92	92	93¼
Great Nor Ore	35	35	34	34¼	34⅝
Gulf M & N	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
Gulf M&N pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	....
Gulf Steel	85½	86	84½	84½	87½
Habirshaw El	2¼	2¼	2	2	2¼
Hartman Corp	84	84	84	84	81
Hendee Mfg	21⅛	21⅛	20¼	20¼	22
Hudson Motor	20	20½	20	20	20½
Houston Oil	83½	83½	80½	80½	83¼
Hupp Motor	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	21
Hydraulic Stl	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5½	6
Illinois Cent	113½	113½	113½	113¾	113½
Ill Cent pf A	114½	114½	114½	114½	....
Indian Ref	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Inspiration	36⅜	36⅜	36½	36½	36¾
Int Cement	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32
Int Comb Eng	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	26¼
Interboro Con	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Interboro C pf	1	1	1	1	1
Inter Harv Co	107	107	106	105	107½
Inter M Mar'e	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Inter M M pf	55⅜	55⅜	54⅝	55⅛	56
Inter Nickel	15¼	15¼	14⅞	15	15¼
Inter Paper	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	58½
Invincible Oil	16⅜	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Iron Products	47¼	47¼	46½	46½	47⅝
Island O & Tr	½	½	½	½	⅝
Kan City So	23¼	23¼	22	22	22½
Kan & Gulf	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Kayser J	47⅜	47⅜	46	46	47½
Kayser pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
Kelly Spring	42¼	42¼	41	43	42
Kelsey Wheel	96	96	95	95	97
Kennecott	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34¼
Keystone Tire	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
Kresge S S	176	176	176	176	176
Laclede Gas	88½	88½	87¾	87¾	....
Lack Steel	82	82	80¾	81¾	82¼
Lehigh Valley	71½	71¼	69	69	71
Lee Rubber	25⅜	25½	25½	25¼	25¾
Lima Loco	59¼	59¼	58	58¼	58¾
Loew's Inc	20	20	19	19½	20
Loft Inc	12¾	12¾	12¾	13	12¾
Mackay	101	101½	101	101½	....
Mack Truck	53¾	55	53¾	54	53¾
Mack 1st pf	90	90½	90	90½	90
Mack 2d pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	....
Magma Copper	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	31½
Mallinson	33	33¾	32¾	33	33¾
Manati Sugar	40½	40½	40½	40½	....
Man Elv Gtd	55	55½	54½	55	54½
Manhattan ctf	52¼	52½	52½	52¼	51½
Man Shirt Co	58	58¾	57¼	57½	58¾
Mkt S R 2d pf	20	20	20	20	....
Mkt St Ry pr pf	67	67	67	67	68½
Marland Oil	36	36	35½	36	36½
Martin Parry	28¼	28¼	28	28	28¼
Math Alkali	49¾	51¾	49¾	51½	47
Max Mot A	50	50	48½	47½	50½
Max Mot B	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
May Dept Strs	135	135	134	134	134
McIntyre Por	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
Mex Petrol	227½	227½	223½	225⅛	227¼
Mex Pet pf	100	100	100	100	102¾
Mex Seaboard	16½	16½	16	16¼	16½
Mex Sea B ctf	15½	15⅛	15½	15½	15⅝
Miami	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Mid States Oil	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Midvale	33½	33½	32	32½	33½
Minn &St. L	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	8½
M K &T w i	17	17	17	17	17½
M K & T pf wi	43	43	42½	42¾	43½
Mo Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	19¾	21¼
Mo Pacific pf	56⅝	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56⅛
Mont Power	71¼	72	71¼	71¼	....
Mont-Ward	21¼	22	21	21⅝	21¾
Moon Motor	15¼	15¼	15	15	15½
Mother Lode C	10½	10¼	10	10	10½
Nat Acme	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	....
Nat Biscuit	230	230	228	228	....
Nat C & S pf	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	....
Nat En & St	68	68	66	66	68½
Nat Lead	110	110	108	108	110
N Ry Mex 2 pf	3½	3½	3½	3¼	3½
Nevada Cons	15½	15½	15	15	15
N O T & Mex	81	81	80¼	80¼	81
N Y Air Brake	36½	36½	36	36	36¾
N Y Air Bk A	50	50⅛	50	50¼	50¼
N Y Central	100¼	101	98	99	100
N Y C & St L	87	87	87	87	....
NYC&SL 1 pf	99	99	99	99	....
N Y Dock	29	29	28¼	29	29½
NY NH & H	30¼	30¼	29	29⅛	30⅛
N Y O & W	25	25	24⅜	24⅛	25
Norf & West	122¼	122¼	120¼	120½	122¼
North America	96	96	94¾	95¼	96½
Northern Pac	87⅜	87⅜	85½	85¾	87
Ohio B & B	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	6
Okla Pr & Rf	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
Ontario Silver	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7¾
Orpheum Cir	23½	23½	23	23	23¼
Otis Elevator	150	150	146⅜	147	....
Otis El pf	102	102	102	102	....
Otis Steel	10½	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
Owens Bottle	38½	38½	38½	38½	39
Pac Dev Co	2¼	2¼	2	2	2
Pac Gas & El	80	80	79	79	81
Pacific Oil	50⅛	50⅛	49¼	50	50⅛
Pan-Am Petrol	90½	91	89⅝	91	91½
Pan-Am Pet B	90⅛	91	89⅛	91	91½
Pennsylvania	49⅝	49¾	49¼	49¼	49½
Penn Seaboard	4¼	4¼	3¾	3¾	4½
Peoples Gas	95	95	94	94	....
Peo & East	20½	20½	20½	20½	....
Pere Marquette	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝	36½
Pere Marq pf	69⅜	69½	68½	68½	69
Phila Co	41	41	41	41	41½
Phillips Pet	48	48	47¼	48	48¼
Pierce-Arrow	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
Pierce-Ar pf	28⅜	28⅜	26¾	26¾	28¾
Pierce Oil	6	6	6	6	6¼
Pierce Oil pf	44	44	44	44	....
Piggly Wiggly	42⅜	42⅜	40¼	40¼	42⅜
Pitts Coal	58¾	58⅛	58½	58½	59
Pitts coal pf	99½	99½	99⅜	99½	....
Pitts & W Va	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38½	39
Pond Crk Coal	20	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	19¾
Postum Cer	113	113	112	112	113½
Pr Steel Car	87	87	87	87	88¼
Prod & Ref	47½	47⅝	46	46¼	47½
Pub Ser Corp	94¾	94¾	94	94½	95
Pullman Co	131	131	129	129½	131½
Punta Sugar	45	45	44	44	45
Pure Oil	30¼	30¼	29½	30	30½
Rand Mines	34	34	33½	33½	....
Ray Consol	14	14	13⅞	13¾	14
Reading	86⅛	86⅝	83	84⅛	84¾
Reading 2d pf	54¾	54	53	53	54½
Replogle Steel	30⅜	30⅜	28⅜	28⅜	31
Rep I & Steel	52¼	52½	49⅞	50	52
Rep I&Steel pf	84	84	83¼	83¼	85
Royal Dutch	56½	56¾	55½	55½	56½
St Joseph Lead	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
St L S F	27⅜	27⅜	26	26	27¼
St L S F pf	49½	49½	49	49	....
St L & S W	37	37	33¾	33¾	34½
St L & S W pf	56¾	57	56½	56½	57
Santa Cec S	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Savage Arms	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
Saxon Motors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Sears-Roebuck	84⅜	84⅜	83½	83⅜	85¼
Sears-Roe pf	111	111	111	111	....
Seneca Cop	10	10	10	10	10
Shell Trans	36¾	36⅜	36¾	36¾	37¼
Sinclair	33¼	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	33½
Sinclair pf	101	101	101	101	101⅛
Skelley Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	10
Sloss-Sheffield	47	47	46	46	46¾
Sou Pacific	94½	94½	93	93¼	94½
Southern Ry	25⅜	25⅜	24¼	24⅝	25½
South Ry pf	69½	69½	69	69½	70
Spicer Mfg	19½	19½	19	19	19¼
Stand Oil Cal	120¼	120¾	113	119	121
S O of N J	213	213	209	207	213
S O of N J pf	117⅞	117⅞	117¼	117¼	117¾
Stewart&Warn	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52	53½
Strombg Carb	52½	52½	51⅛	51	53½
Studebaker	127½	127½	125⅝	126¼	127⅝
Studebaker pf	115½	115½	115	115½	115½
Submarine Bt	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
Sweets Co	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅝
Tem C & F	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Tenn Copper	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
Texas Co	49⅜	49½	48	48	48¾
Tex Gulf Sulp	61½	62½	60¾	61	62
Tex Pac C & O	24	24¾	23½	23½	24
Tex & Pac	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	28
Timken	32½	32½	31	31	32¼
T S L & W	72	72	72	72	....
T St L & W pf	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½
Transcont Oil	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛	13¼
Union Oil	17	17	16	16⅜	16¾
Union Pac	148⅝	148⅝	146	146⅝	148¼
Union Pac pf	77	77	77	77	77½
Un Alloy Steel	36	36	36	36	36⅛
United Fruit	152	152	152	152	151¾
Un Ry I Co	12⅝	13¾	12½	12½	13½
Un Ry I Co pf	27	27½	27	27½	29½
US C I P	30	30	30	30	31
U S C I P pf	69⅝	69¾	69¾	69¾	....
U S Express	7½	7½	7½	7½	....
U S Hoffman	21	21	20	20	....
U S In Alcohol	65	65	64¼	64¼	65½
U S R & Imp	86⅝	86⅝	86	86	86⅝
U S Rubber	54¼	54¼	52½	52½	54¼
U S Sm&Ref	40	40	40	40	....
U S Steel	106½	106½	105½	105	106½
U S Steel pf	121½	122	121½	122	122½
Utah Copper	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64½	65
Utah Securities	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
Vanadium	42⅜	42½	40½	41	42
Van Raalte	60	60½	59	59	....
Van Rite 1 pf	100	100	100	100	....
Vir C Chem	26½	26½	25	25	27
Va-Car Chem B	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	18⅝
Vir C Chem pf	65	65	65	65	65⅜
Vir I C & C pf	83	83	83	83	83
Vivaudou	12¼	12¼	12	12	12⅜
Wabash	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¾
Wabash pf A	31	31	29½	29½	30½
Weber & Heil	11	11	11	11	11½
Western Pac	17	17	17	17	....
W Pacific pf	59	59	59	59	59
Westinghouse	62	62⅜	61⅞	62	62⅜
Westhouse pf	73	73	73	73	....
West Air B	98	98	98	98	98½
West Elec pf	110⅝	110⅝	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
West Maryand	15⅜	15⅜	14⅞	14⅝	15½
W Mary 2d pf	27⅜	27¼	26½	27	27½
W Union Tel	112⅜	112⅜	112	112	112
Wheel & L E	12⅜	12⅜	11	11	12⅜
W & L E pf	22½	23	22	22	23
Wh Eagle Oil	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼
White Motor	48	48	47½	48	48½
White Oil	5½	6	5½	6	5⅝
Wickwr Spen	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
Willys-Ovrld	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
Willys-Ovid pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38½
Wilson & Co	41½	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	41½
Woolworth	191	191	191	191	....
W'ton P& M C	36¼	36¼	36	36	36½
Wright Aero	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	99	99
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	98	98
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	103¼	103½
Am Smelting 5s '47	94	94
Am Sugar 6s '37	101½	101½
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	91	90⅝
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s '33	102¼	102
Am T & T clt 5s '46	97½	97¼
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	78	77½
A T & S F gen 4s '95	87¼	87¼
A T & S F adj 4s '95	80¼	83¾
A T & S F 4s '05	82½	82½
A T & S F (C&Arl) 4½s '62	90¾	90¾
Atl Coast Line cn 4s '52	87¼	87¼
Atl Coast Line 4½s	87¼	87⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅝	9
B & O p l 3½s '25	94⅞	94½
B & O gold 4s '48	82⅛	82
B & O cv 4½s '33	82½	82
B & O ref 5s '95	86⅛	86½
B & O 6s '29	99¾	99⅝
B & O Tol Cin 4s '59	67½	67
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	92½	92½
Baragua Sugar 7½s '37	98¾	98½
Barnsdall 8s A '31	105½	105½
Bell Tel of Pa 1st 7s '45	108½	108¼
Beth Steel 5s '36	93¾	93⅝
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	99	99½
Beth Steel fd 5s '42	97⅞	97⅝
Beth Steel 6s A '48	100½	99½
Broadway & 7th Ave cn ct	72	72
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	100	100
Bklyn Ed 7s ser C '30	106	106
Bklyn R T cn 5s '45	63½	63½
Bklyn R T 7s ct of dep	93	93½
Bklyn R T 7s ct of dep st	90¼	90½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	89½	89½
Buff Rock & Pitts 4½s '57	93¼	93¾
Buff Roch & Pitts 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Bush Term cn 5s '55	87½	87½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	94	94
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	110	110
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	113	112⅞
Canadian Pac deb 4s	79¼	78¾
Cent Branch Un Pac Ry 5s	86⅝	86⅝
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	99	98¾
Cent of Ga cn 5s '45	97	97
Cent of Ga 6s '29	100¼	100
Cent Pacific 3½s '29	91¾	91¾
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	86½	86¼
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s '31	130¼	119
C & O 4½s '30	85	85
C & O 4½s '92	87¾	87½
C & O cv 5s '46	96⅝	96
C & O cn 5s '39	100	100
C B & Q 5s ser A '71	100½	100
C B & Q gm 4s '58	87½	87½
Chi Gr West 4s '59	51½	51
C M & St P 3½s '89	66	64¾
C M & St P 4s '25	83¼	82
C M & St P gm 4s '89	72⅝	72⅝
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	71⅜	70
C M & St P rf 4½s 2014	66¼	65
C M & St P cv 5s B 2014	75⅛	75¼
C R I & Pac rf 4s '34	83⅜	83
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	32½	32¼
Chi & Alton rf 3s '49	53	53
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	82¼	81½
Chi Ind & So 4s '56	85	85
Chi & Nwn gen 3½s '87	75	75⅜
Chi & Nwn 5s '87	105	106
Chic & Nwn 6½s '36	110	110
Chi Railways 5s '27	79½	78¼
Chi T H & S E 5s '60	83	83
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	95½	94½
Chile Copper clt 7s '23	107	106
C C C & St L rf 6s A '29	101⅜	100¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	74½	74½
Chi & W Indiana 7½s '35	102¼	102½
Chi Union Sta 4½ '63	91⅝	91⅝
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	103¼	103¼
Col Industrial 5s '34	79¼	79¼
Col & South 4½s '35	87	87
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	96½	96½
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	90	89¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	98½	98½
Cumberland Tel & Tel 5s '37	92½	92½
Cuba Canq deb 8s '30	88	88½
Cuba Cane cv deb 7s '30	85½	85½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87	87
Del & Hud 5½s '37	101	101
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	80⅝	80½
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	51¼	51
Den & Rio G imp 5s '28	83	83
Detroit Ed 5s '3	99⅝	99
Detroit Ed 5s '40	97	96½
Detroit Ed 6s '40	103	102¾
Diamond Match 7½ '35	106¼	106¼
Donner Steel 7s '42	93⅛	93⅛
DuPont 7½s '31	108¼	108
Duquesne Lt 5s	100	100
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	103⅛	103½
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s '36	106¾	106¾
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	100	100
E Tenn V & G cn 5s '56	99	99
Ed Elec of N Y 5s '95	101	101
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	93½	93
Erie cv 4s A '53	50¼	49
Erie cv 4s B '53	50¼	49⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	51	50½
Erie gen lien 4s '96	52	52
Erie pr lien 4s '96	63½	63½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	88¼	88¼
Framerican 7½s '42	90⅜	90
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	102⅝	102½
Freeport Mont Elk (Mo Val) 6s	111	111
Gal Houston & Hd 5s '23	86	86
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Gen Elec deb 6s '40	105¼	105½
Gen Refractories 6s '36	98½	98¼
Goodrich B F ct 6½s '47	101¼	101
Goodyear deb 8s '31	99¼	98
Goodyear s f 8s '41	116¼	115½
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s '36	102	102
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	112⅞	112⅞
Great Northern 1st 4½s '61	89⅜	89¼
Great Nor 5½s '52	101	100¾
Great Nor 7s '36	110½	110
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	60	60
Hud & Man rf 5s '57	83¼	83¼
Humble O & R d 5½s '32	98½	98
Ill Cent Clt 4s '52	85	84½
Ill Cent rf 4s '55	86¼	86
Ill Cent 6½s '36	111	110
Indiana StJ 1st 5s '52	100¾	100⅝
Inter Agri 5s '32	79	79
Inter-Met 4½s '56	12½	12½
Inter-Met ct 4½s sta '56	13¼	13
Inter-R T rf 5s '66	76	74¼
Inter R T fd ct 5s '66	76¼	75⅛
Inter R T 6s '32	78¾	78¾
Inter R T 7s '32	98	97¾
Int M Marine 6s '41	91¾	91
Int Paper cv 5s A '47	89¼	89⅛
Int Paper rf 5s B '47	88	87½
Int & Gt Nor ct 5s '25	67½	67½
Int & Gt Nor aj 6s '52	52½	52
Invincible Oil 8s '31	110	110
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83⅛	82
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	68¾	68½
Kan City So 5s '50	91½	91
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	107⅛	107⅛
Keokuk & DesM 5s '23	93	93
Kings Co Elev 1st 4s '49	75⅜	76¼
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	94	94
Lake Sh & M S 4s '28 reg	93½	93½
Lake Sh & M S 4s '31	92¼	91⅛
Lack Steel 5s '23	99⅞	99⅞
Lack Steel 5s '50	91½	91½
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	99	99
Lehigh Valley cn 4½s 2003	91⅛	90⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100½	100½
Long Island 5s '37	85½	84¾
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	82	82
Louisiana & Nw 5s '35	76⅜	74
Louis & Nash 4s '31	84¼	84¼
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	103	103⅛
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	97¼	97
Man Railway cn 4s '90	68⅛	68¼
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	83¾	83½
Market St Ry 6s '24	93	93¾
Marland Oil sf 8s '31	103¾	103¼
Marland Oil 8s A '31	113	113½
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	108	107½
Mich Cent d 4s '29	90⅝	90⅝
Mich Cent 3½s '52	81	80½
Mich State Tel 5s '24	99⅝	99¾
Midvale cv 5s '36	84	84
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	92¼	92½
Minn & St Louis 4s '49	40½	39½
Mo Kan & Tex 4s '90	82¾	81½
M K & T 4s B '62	70	70
M K & T rf 4½s '36	70¼	70¼
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s '67	61	61
Mo K & T 5s ser A '62	84¾	84⅛
Mo K & T '50	91	91
Mo K & T fd ct	89	89
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	64⅛	63¾
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	99⅛	99⅛
Montana Power 5s '43	97½	97⅛
Morris & Co 4½s '39	87⅛	87¼
Nat Tube 5s '52	100	100¼
N O T & M 5s '35	77¼	77
N O T & M 8s '25	100¾	100¾
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	98	98
N Y Cent 4s '42	80⅛	80⅛
N Y Cent 4½s 2013	86⅞	86¾
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	82	82
N Y Cent 5s ser C 2013	97	96¾
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	105½	105
N Y Cent L S 3½s '98	74½	74½
N Y C & StL 4s '37	91	91
N Y Edison 6½s '41	109	108½
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	34¼	34¼
N Y Ry 5s '42	8	8
N Y Ry ctf 5s '42	5¼	5⅜
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	71	71
N Y Sus & W gen 5s '40	51¼	51¼
N Y Tel 4½s '39	95⅝	95½
N Y Tel 6s '41	104¼	104
N Y Tel 6s '49	105	104½
N Y N H & H 3½s '54	50½	50
N Y N H & deb 4s '56	56	56
N Y & N H 6s '48	78⅝	78⅝
N Y W & B 4½s '46	54	52
Niagara Falls P 5s '32	100¾	100
North Am Edison 6s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Norf & West cv 6s '29	121	119
Nor Ohio T & L 6s	94	94
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	61⅛	60⅝
Nor Pac 4s '97	86	86
Nor Pac 5s ser C 2047	98⅝	98
Nor Pac 6s 2047	108	107¾
Nor States P 5s '41	92	91½
North-W Bell 7s '41	107½	107½
Ore S Line 4s '29	92½	92
Ore & Cal 5s '27	100¼	100¼
Ore S Line gtd 5s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	80¼	80¼
Otis Steel 1st 7½s '47	95⅜	95⅛
Otis Steel 8s ser A '41	100¼	100
Pac Coast 5s '46	82½	82½
Pac G & E 5s '42	92¼	92½
Pac T & T 5s '52	92⅛	91
Packard Motor 8s '31	107½	107½
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	103½	102¾
Penna R R gm 4½s '65	91½	91
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Penn R R 5s ser B '68	100	99½
Penn R R 6½s '36	110½	109½
Penn R R 7s '30	109⅝	109½
Peoples Gas 6s '43	109	109
Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	77½	77½
Pere Marq 5s A '56	97	97
Philadelphia Co rf 6s '44	100¼	100
P C C & StL 5s A '70	99½	99½
Prod & Refin 7½s	101½	101½
Prod & Refin 8s '31	105⅝	105⅝
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	87½	87
Punta Sugar 7s '37	106	106
Reading 4s '97	85	84¾
Remington Arms 6s '37	90¾	90¾
Repub I & Steel 5s '40	94½	94½
Rio G & W 4s '34	76½	76
R I A & L 4½s '34	81	81
Saks & Co 7s '42	102	101¾
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s '59	43¼	43¼
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s '49	25½	25½
Seaboard Air Line 6s A '45	67	65
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	100¼	100
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	93	92¾
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	98¼	98¼
So Bell Tel 5s '41	95	95
So Pac cv 4s '29	91⅛	91¼
So Pac fd 4s '55	87½	87½
So Pac Through S L 4s '50	82	82
So P R Sugar 7s '41	101	100½
So Railway 4s '56	68¼	67¾
So Railway 6½s '56	102	102
St L & I M 4s '29	86½	86½
S L I M & S R & G 4s '33	84	84
St I M & S 5s '31	98¼	98¼
St L & S F inc 6s '60	66	66½
St L & S F adj 6s '55	79	78½
St L & S F 4s A '50	71	71
St L & S F 5s B '50	88	87½
St L & S F 5½s D '42	94¼	94¼
St L & So W 5s '52	78⅝	78
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	78	77½
St L & So W cn 4s '32	76⅜	76
Standard Oil Cal 7s '31	106	105¼
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	103	103
Term Asso St L 4s '53	79	79
Tex & Pac fd 4½s	66	66
Tex & Pac cv 4½s	70	70
Third Ave adj 5s '60	60⅝	60⅝
Tidewater Oil 6½s '31	103	102⅜
T St L & W 4s '50	73	73
Toledo Edison 7s '41	105	105
Toledo Traction 6s '25	99¼	99½
Tri-City R & L 5s '23	100	100
Ulster & Delaware 4s '52	66	66
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	99	99
Union Pac rf 4s 2008	84½	84½
Union Pac cv 4s '27	95⅜	95½
Union Pac 4s '42	90	89⅛
Union Tank C 7s '30	103⅛	103⅛
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	98½	98½
U S Hoff Mach 8s '33	104¼	104¼
U S Realty 5s '24	99⅜	99⅜
U S Rubber ctf 5s '47	87¼	86⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	88	87⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '23	107½	107
U S Steel rt 5s '63	102⅝	102½
Utah Power 5s '44	92	91⅜
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	95½	95½
Va-Char Chem 6s '24	100¼	100¼
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	96⅜	96
Va-Car Chem 1st 5s '23	100⅛	100¼
Va Midland ser E 5s '26	100	100
Va Ry 5s '62	97	96½
Warner Sugar 7s '41	104	103¾
West Elec 1st 5s '22	100	100
West Maryland 4s '52	65⅜	65⅛
West Pac 6s B '46	96½	96¼
West Pac 1st 5s '46	82¼	82¼
West Union 5s '38	96½	96½
Westinghouse 7s wi '36	107⅛	107⅛
W & L E 4s '49	71¼	71¼
Wilson cv 6s '28	95½	95½
Wilson 1st 6s '41	100	99¾
Wilson 7½s '31	105½	105⅜
Winchester R A 7½s '41	103	103
Winston-Salem 4s '60	84	84

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Oct.26	Oct.25
3½s 1947	101.02	101.10	100.80	100.84	101.10
1st 4¼s '47	99.62	98.62	98.32	98.34	98.34
2d 4¼s '42	98.42	98.48	98.20	98.24	98.46
3d 4¼s '28	98.76	98.88	98.62	98.70	98.82
4th 4¼s '38	98.70	98.72	98.50	98.54	[illegible]
Victory 4¾s	100.26	100.30	100.24	100.28	100.25
U S 4¼s '52	99.94	100.00	99.38	99.70	100.00

Quoted in dollars and cents per $100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Argentine 5s '45	81½	81½
Argentine 7s '27	100½	100½
City Bergen 8s '45	109	109
City Bordeaux 6s '34	78⅛	78
City Christiania 8s '45	108½	108½
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	90½	89¾
City Lyons 6s '34	78⅛	77⅝
City Marseilles 6s '34	78⅝	78½
City Montevideo 7s '52	92¼	92¼
City Porto Alegre 8s '61	100¼	100¼
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	98	97½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	98	98
City of San Paulo 8s '52	99	98½
City Soissons 6s '36	77	76
Danish 8s A '46	107¼	107¼
Danish 8s B '46	107½	107½
Dept Seine 7s '42	86	85⅛
Dom Canada 5s '26	99¾	99¾
Dom Canada 5s '52	99	98⅝
Dom Canada 5½s '29	101¼	101½
Dom Canada 5s '31	99	99
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	88¼	88
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	94⅝	94½
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	94⅝	94½
French Republic 7½s '41	95½	95
French Republic 8s '45	99	98¾
Holland-Am L 6s '47	89	89⅜
Hu-Kuang Ry 5s '51	52⅝	52⅝
Japanese 4s '31	80	79
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	92⅝	92⅝
K Belgium 6s '25	96	95¾
K Belgium 7½s '45	101¾	101½
K Belgium 8s '41	102	101
K Denmark 6s '47	98¼	97½
K Denmark 8s '45	109	108¾
K Netherlands 6s '72	94⅝	94
K Norway 8s '40	111⅝	111
Norway 6s '52	100¼	100
K Sweden 6s '39	103	102⅝
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi '58	73½	72½
Prague 7½s '52	87	87
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	95½	95¼
Republic Chile 8s '26	102	102
Republic Chile 8s '41	103¼	103
Republic Chile 8s '46	103⅝	103¼
Republic Cuba 4½s	85	85
Republic Haiti 6s '52	96⅝	96
Republic Tsecho-Slovak 8s '51	93	92¾
S Queensland 6s '47	101	100½
S Queensland 7s '41	107½	107½
S Rio G do Sul 8s '46	99¼	99¼
S Sao Paulo 8s '36	100	100
Swiss Conf 8s '40	120½	120¼
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	101½	101½
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	108	107⅝
U S Brazil 7½s '52	87¼	87
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	87	87
U S Brazil 8s '41	101	101¼
U S Mexico 4s '54	39	38¾
U S Mexico 5s large	51	49
U S S Co Cophg 6s '37	94½	94¾

NEW YORK CURB

Quotations up to 2 p. m.:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Close
300	Acme Coal	.70	.70	.70
1000	Acme Pkg	.38	.38	.38
300	Amalgamated Lea	14½	14	14
100	Brooklyn City R R	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
400	Buddy, Buds	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Car Light	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	Cent Teresa Sug Co	2¼	2	2
1400	Columbia Emerald	.75	.72	.72
3100	Contl Mot	10½	10	10
100	Cuban Dom Sug	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Denver R G 1st pfd	.60	.60	.60
200	Fed Telegraph	7	7	7
325	Gil Saf Raz	263	260	263
100	Glen Alden Coal	54½	54½	54½
1900	Heyden Chem	3	2¾	3
100	Hud & Man	10	10	10
500	Intercon Rub	5¼	5	5
200	Lehigh Pwr Sec	18⅝	18½	18½
200	Libby Mcn New	8	8	8
100	Mesabi Iron	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	N Y Tel pr w i	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
20	N J Zinc	167	166¼	166¼
100	Packard Mot	17	17	17
15	do pfd	92	92	92
100	Peerless Motors	57	57	57
100	Philipsborns Inc	41½	41½	41½
100	Prima Radio	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3000	Radio Corp com	4⅝	4⅝	4½
500	Reo Mot Truck	13	13	13
4000	South C & I	.40	.40	.40
300	St Lawrence Feld	9	8½	8½
500	Stutz Mot	18	17½	17⅝
100	Swift Intl	22¼	22¼	22¼
400	Tenn El Pow	15½	15	15
50	Todd Shipyds	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
400	U S Light ⅞ Heat	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Un Ret Candy	7¼	7	7¼
100	Wayne Coal	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	West End Chem	.62	.61	.62
100	Durant Motor	51¼	51¼	51¼
25	Celluloid Co pf	108	108	108
20	Gr West Sug Old	305	305	305
200	do pf	108	107⅝	107⅝
100	Haines Knit A	16	16	16
300	Kuppenheimer pf	98	96	96
200	Lipton Pub	22	22	22
3300	National Bis wi	33⅞	33½	33⅞
1500	Winter Mot	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞

OILS

Sales		High	Low	Close
700	Anglo-Am Oil	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
285	Imperial Oil Can	114½	113	114
20	Ilis P L	176	176	176
45	Indiana P L	94	94	94
90	Ohio Oil	310	304	307
20	Prairie Oil & Gas	635	635	635
13600	S O of Ind	122⅝	121⅝	121⅞
400	S O of Ken new	110	109⅞	109⅞
30	S O of N Y	560	553	553
360	Vacuum Oil	665	653	653
1800	Alcan Oil	2⅛	2	2⅛
5000	Allied Oil	.03	.03	.03
2000	Big Indian O & G	.19	.18	.19
4000	Boone Oil	.10	.10	.10
1900	Boston Wyo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Carib Synd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
45	Cit Svc	200	199	199
100	do "E" ctfs	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
200	Cit Svc pf	70	69½	69½
100	Colombian Synd	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Columbia Pete	.60	.50	.50
600	Creole Synd	2⅝	2½	2½
2000	Engineers Pet	.21	.20	.20
100	Equity Pet pf	15	15	15
8100	Federal Oil	.88	.80	.85
100	Fensland Oil	15½	15½	15½
60	Glenrock Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Hudson Oil	.14	.14	.14
3300	International Pet	22⅛	21½	21½
1000	Keystone Ranger	.41	.41	.41
80	Kirby Pet	5	4⅝	4⅝
1000	Lance Creek	.03	.03	.03
1000	Maracaibo Oil	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
200	Merritt Oil	6⅝	6½	6½
80	Mexico Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26000	Midwest Tex Oil	.38	.32	.35
13000	Mutual Oil	12½	12	12¼
200	New Eng Fuel	80	80	80
300	N Y Oil	20	19⅞	20
3000	Noble Oil pfd	.65	.65	.65
300	N Am Oil & Ref	2	2	2
200	Omar Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Pennok Oil	7½	7⅜	7⅜
10000	Red Banks Oil	.20	.20	.20
400	Salt Creek	18⅝	18½	18½
100	Seaboard Oil & Gas	2½	2½	2½
300	Shells Un Oil wi	11½	11½	11½
700	Simms Pet	10¼	10	10¼
4000	Sou Pet & Ref	.18	.16	.18
1800	South States Oil	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
100	Spencer Pet Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14000	Texon Oil & Land	.46	.40	.40
1100	Turman Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2500	Wilcox Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	"Y" Oil & Gas	.11	.11	.11
35	Contl	143	143	143
30	S O Kansas	605	605	605
2200	S O N J w i	43¾	43	43¼
1500	S O N Y wi	47⅞	47½	47⅞
4400	Vacuum Oil wi	42¼	41¾	42
3800	Gulf Oil w i	59¼	58½	58⅝
160	Magnolia Pet	233	230	232
13200	Mammoth Oil	42⅜	41½	41½

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Close
800	Alaska-Brit Col Met	2⅜	2¼	2¼
7000	Big Ledge	.10	.09	.10
1000	Bost & Mont Dev	.12	.12	.12
3700	do Con	.80	.75	.77
1000	Calumet & Jerome	.14	.14	.14
2000	Canada Cop	.02	.02	.02
14000	Candelaria Min	.41	.40	.41
1000	Cons Cop Min ctfs	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1000	Cork Prov	.20	.20	.20
1000	Cortez Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Cresson Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Davis Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼
1000	Dean Cons	.16	.60	.60
1000	Div Ext	.14	.14	.14
1500	Dolores Esperanza	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
2000	El Salvador	.04	.03	.04
7000	Eureka Croesus	.30	.29	.29
5000	Goldfields Cons	.07	.07	.07
2000	Goldfield Deep	.06	.06	.06
3000	Gold Development	.05	.03	.05
2000	Goldfield Oro	.01	.01	.01
6000	Hard Shell Min	.07	.06	.06
500	Hecla Min	7¾	7¾	7¾
2100	Hilltop Min	1⅛	1	1
100	Hollinger Gold Min	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
300	Howe Sound Co	3⅛	3	3⅛
4000	Indep Lead Mines	.27	.23	.23
4000	Lone Star	.05	.04	.04
7000	National Tin	.24	.22	.22
2000	Nevada Silver Horn	.03	.03	.03
3000	New Dominion	3	3	3
200	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8000	Ohio Copper	.39	.34	.34
200	Ray Hercules Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Silver King Div	.07	.07	.07
1000	Silver Pick	.09	.09	.09
2000	Spearhead	.09	.08	.08
1000	Stand Silver-Lead	.19	.19	.19
600	Stewat Min	.07	.07	.07
100	Tech Hughes	.92	.92	.92
100	Tonopah Bel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2200	Tonopah Div	.80	.80	.80
7200	Tonopah Ext	3½	3⅛	3⅛
100	Tonopah Min	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Unity Gold	4⅛	4	4⅛
400	United Eastern	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2600	West End Cons	1⅛	1¼	1¼
1000	Yukon Gold	.91	.90	.90
100	Dryden Gold	9¼	9¼	9¼
1200	Contl Min	4⅝	4½	4½
100	Corp Mines Am	.61	.61	.61
2000	McNamara Cres	.06	.06	.06
500	N Y Porcupine	.67	.67	.67

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Close
5	Allied Packer 6s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1	Allied Packer 8s	87	87	87
20	Alum 7s '25	104	104	104
10	Alum 7s '33	106	106	106
7	Am L & T 6s	112	111⅝	111⅝
1	do 6s W W	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20	Am Rep Coup 6s	91⅜	91½	91½
17	Am T & T 6s '24	101	100⅞	100⅞
8	Am Tob 7s '23	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Anaconda Cop 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
9	do 7s '29	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	103⅛	103	103
8	Armour & Co 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10	Atl Gulf & WI 5s	51	51	51
4	Beth Steel 7s '35	102⅝	102½	102⅝
11	Can Nat Ry Eq 7s	110⅛	110	110⅛
2	do 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
7	Can Pac 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Cent Steel 8s	107½	107½	107½
7	Charcoal Iron 8s	94	93⅞	93⅞
1	Cit Svs 7s "C"	97	97	97
6	Cons Gas 7s	107½	107½	107½
1	Con Gas Balt 6s	103¼	102⅞	103¼
1	Cuban Tel 7½s	106½	106½	106½
2	Galena Sig Oil 7s	104	104	104
6	Grand Trunk 6½s	106	106	106
10	Gulf Oil 7s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Hershey Co 7½s	105	105	105
6	Hood Rub 7s	100	99⅞	99⅞
11	Inter R T 8s '22	97	97	97
30	Inter R T 8s ctf	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4	Kas G & E 6s	97½	97½	97½
1	Kings Co El 6½s	100	100	100
5	Laclede Gas 7s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1	Libby Mcn & L 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	National Acme 7½s	96⅛	96	96⅛
1	National Leath 8s	102	102	102
2	Pub Svs Cp NJ 7s	103	103	103
7	Robert Gair 7s	99	99	99
3	Sears Roebuck 7s '23	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Shawsheen 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Solvay & Cie 8s	106	106	106
17	Southw Bell T 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Stan Oil N Y 7s '27	105	105	105
11	do 7s '28	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	S O N Y 7s '29	108	108	108
1	S O N Y 6½s	107	107	107
2	Sun Oil 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Swift & Co 7s '31	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	Un Oil Cal 6s	102⅜	102	102
18	Un Oil Prod 8s	99¼	99¼	99¼
25	Vacuum Oil 7s	107	106⅞	106⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Close
9	Argentine 7s '23	100¼	100	100
10	Can S S 7s	97⅞	97¼	97¼
1	King Netherlands 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Kg Serbs Croats 8s	82½	82½	82½
5	Russian 6½s	13	13	13
18	Swiss 5½s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
21	U S Mex 4s	36¼	35⅞	36¼

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct.26	Oct.25
Am Pneu pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Am T & T	122½	122⅝	122¼	122¼	122⅝
do rts	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Am Wool pf	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	110
Amoskeag	109½	109½	109	109	109½
Amoskeag pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Anaconda	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	51½
Ariz Com	7½	8	7½	8	..
Atlas Tack	26	26	26	26	..
Bos Elevated	84½	84⅝	84½	84½	84½
Bos El 1 pf	124	124	124	124	125
Bos El 2 pf	104	104	104	104	..
Bos & Maine	22	22	21½	21½	22
B & M pf A	36	36	36	36	36
B & M pf C	51	51	51	51	50½
Chino	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
Cal & Ariz	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	57
Cal & Hecla	284	285	280	280	280
Carson Hill	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
Cop Range	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	38
Davis Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
East Butte	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
Eastern S S	88½	89	87⅝	87⅝	89⅝
East Mass Ry	21	21	21	21	21
E Mass pf A	35½	35½	35½	35½	35
Elder Mfg Co	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
Edison Elec	175	175¼	175	175¼	175
Galv-Hous El	29½	29½	28½	28½	30
Gardner	10	10	9½	9½	..
Gen Elec Sp	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Hood Rubber	47½	47½	46	48½	48
Int Cement	32	32	32	32	32
Island Creek	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Isle Royale	21	21	21	21	..
Libby McNeill	8	8¼	8	8	8¼
Mass Gas	86½	86½	86	86	87
Mass Gas pf	72	72	72	72	72
Mergthaler	170	170	170	170	171
Miss Riv Pw	30	30	30	30	..
Mis Riv Pr pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
Mohawk	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58½	59
Nat Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
New Idria	10	10	10	10	..
N E Tel	118	118	118	118	118
No Butte	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
NY NH & H	30¼	30¼	29	29	30¼
Old Colony	90	90	89½	89½	91
Old Dominion	20	20	20	20	20
Orpheum Cir	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	23½
Pacific Mills	162	162	162	162	..
Pond Creek	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19
Seneca	10	10	10	10	10
Swift & Co	108¼	108¼	107½	107⅞	108¼
Swift Inter	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅝	..
St Mary's Ld	41	41	41	41	..
Unit Fruit	152	152	151½	151½	151
Un Shoe	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	42¼
Un Shoe pf	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26¼
U S Smelt	46	46	46	46	..
U S Smelt pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
U S Steel	106½	106½	106	106	107⅝
Utah Consol	2	2	2	2	..
Vt & Mass	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
Ventura Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	27⅝
Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Waldorf Sys	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	33½
Walworth	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Wal Watch	3½	3⅝	2½	2½	3⅝
War Bros	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	30⅝
War Bros pf	37	37	37	37	37

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	100.84	100.84	100.84	100.84	100.84
3rd 4¼s	98.64	98.64	98.64	98.64	98.68
4th 4¼s	98.54	98.54	98.54	98.54	98.54
Victory C	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

OTHER BONDS

Atl Gulf 5s	52¾	52¾	52	52	52
E Mass B 5s	73	73	73	73	..
Int Cem 8s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	..
N E Tel 5s	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97¾	97¼
Swift 5s	97	97	97	97	97
War Bro 7½s	113½	113⅝	112⅝	112¼	113
W T & T 5s	95	95	95	95	95⅝

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
Dec.	1.11⅝	1.13¼	1.11⅞	1.11⅞
May	1.11⅝	1.12⅝	1.11¼	1.11⅞
July	1.04½	1.05½	1.04¼	1.04⅞
Corn:				
Dec.	.66¼	.67⅝	.65⅝	.66⅞
May	.66⅞	.67½	.66⅝	.66⅞
July	.66⅝	.67¼	.66⅝	.66½b
Oats—				
Dec.	.41¼	.41½	.41	.41¼
May	.41¼	.41⅞	.41¼	.41½
July	.39½	.39⅞	.39⅜	.39⅝
Lard—				
Oct.	10.60	10.60	10.50	10.50
Dec.	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Jan.	9.40	9.42	9.37	9.40

bBid

LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—A few sales of desirable 200 to 225-pound average hogs were made early today at $9.10 to $9.20. The market was about 15 points lower. Yesterdays' average was $8.85 compared with $8.95 a week ago and $7.40 a year ago.

Receipts—Hogs 29,000, with 9356 left over; cattle 12,000; sheep 12,000.

BOSTON BANK SHOWING

The Boston Clearing House weekly report is as follows: Excess reserve of members with Federal Reserve Bank, $2,622,000, increase of $123,000; excess reserve non-members, $1,474,000, increase of $419,000; total excess reserve $3,796,000, increase of $542,000.

MONTANA POWER'S PROFITS

The Montana Power Company, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1922, reports a surplus of $666,390 after taxes charges, an increase of $265,777 as compared with 1921.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GREAT BRITAIN BRINGS ABOUT BUDGET BALANCE

Nation's Finances Best Since End of War—Only Belligerent to Spend Less Than Income

Great Britain is now probably in the best position as regards home finances of any time since the end of the war, and among the former belligerents she alone balanced her last year's budget and had a surplus of £45,000,000 for debt redemption, says the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

The program of keeping expenditures less than income is to be continued, with a rigid curtailment outlined for the current fiscal year, which began last April.

The British budget estimates are for a total expenditure of £893,437,000, or £186,000,000 less than was spent by the Government in the previous fiscal year. The progress made in the first six months of the current fiscal period promise success for national economy.

Expenditures have been kept £56,000,000 less than income and more than £150,000,000 less than the amount spent by the Government in the corresponding period of 1921.

The following Treasury figures give the details:

	April 1 to Sept. 30, 1921	April 1 to Sept. 30, 1922
Revenue	£456,163,160	£403,089,412
Expenditure	497,993,849	347,423,844
Deficit	£58,169,311	Surplus £55,665,568

These comparisons show a present net improvement in the Government's financial position, compared to last year, of more than £113,000,000.

Reduction of Debt

Considerable improvement is also reflected in the status of the British national debt. At the close of the war Great Britain's total debt was £8,079,000,000. The total has since been reduced by approximately £360,000,000, of which about £275,000,000 represents reduction of debt owed by Great Britain to other countries.

Repayment of Great Britain's share of the Anglo-French loan floated in the United States amounting to £51,370,000 was one of the important items of this foreign debt redemption.

Another significant and encouraging feature has been the reduction of the British floating debt. The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in that direction:

British floating debt:	
December 31, 1919	£1,349,324,000
June 30, 1920	1,570,287,000
September 30, 1921	1,320,590,000
September 30, 1922	871,924,500

The above showing indicates that Great Britain's effort to put her national finances in order has, so far, met with much success.

Foreign Loan Totals

The more unfavorable side of the picture is the position of Britain's foreign loans and the very remote prospect of repayment by Britain's debtors. Latest official figures of the British Treasury disclose that the debt owed to Great Britain by her allies increased by more than £50,000,000 in the last fiscal year, as follows:

Amounts remaining unpaid on loans (Including interest on various loans)	Mar. 31, 1921	Mar. 31, 1922
To dominions and colonies	£156,525,247	£150,432,114
To allied govts.	1,787,262,007	1,833,907,069
For relief	16,736,603	18,702,028
For reconstruction	.....	11,393,617
Other loans (stores, etc)	2,828,634	2,784,424
Total	£1,963,353,492	£2,017,219,253

Comparison of Loans

Figures are available showing the amount owed to the United States by foreign countries at the above period of 1922, and the following interesting comparisons are possible:

Owed to United States April 1, 1922 (including interest)	$11,361,867,217
Owed to Great Britain March 31, 1922 (at par of exchange)	$9,817,806,104

The amount due to the United States is all European debt. In the case of Great Britain £1,866,787,139, or $9,085,633,005 at par of exchange, is owed to her by Europe, the remainder being indebtedness of British dominions and colonies. However, a majority of the European countries owing money to the United States are also greatly in debt to Great Britain.

Europe's Dual Debts

The following table shows the outstanding amounts owed to both Great Britain and the United States by the same group of European coutries:

Owned by	To United States April 1, 1922	To Great Britain Mch. 31, 1922 (at par of exchange)
Armenia	$13,137,465	$4,269,420
Austria	25,499,260	53,948,597
Belgium	420,263,996	43,803,000
Tzechoslovakia	102,328,599	12,059,579
Esthonia	15,694,147	1,237,702
France	3,717,021,937	2,842,291,409
Greece	15,000,000	104,632,990
Hungary	1,837,560	626,694
Italy	1,886,313,782	2,448,393,020
Latvia	5,572,296	98,162
Lithuania	5,479,790	81,819
Poland	148,313,057	19,531,193
Rumania	40,509,240	118,000,429
Russia	223,160,251	3,188,855,260
Serbia	57,210,786	130,910,424
	$6,677,342,166	$8,973,739,798

On the basis of the above figures Great Britain's loans to European countries which are also indebted to the United States have exceeded American loans by more than $2,000,000,000.

ROAD PLANS CAR PURCHASE

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 26—Bids have been asked by the Northern Pacific road for 3000 freight cars, to cost approximately $5,000,000. This will be one of the largest orders for freight cars in the northwest this year. Officials declined to confirm reports that the company is contemplating the purchase of 50 heavy locomotives, at an approximate cost of $3,000,000.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL'S PROFITS

LONDON (By Mail)—The report for the year ended Sept. 30, of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company shows a net profit of £644,600, compared with £571,500 in 1921. A dividend of 12 per cent, free of tax, on the common stock was maintained throughout the year. The new issue of debenture stock in March did not call for interest during the period of the report, but £60,000 was placed in the redemption fund.

The reserve fund is unchanged at £608,000. The report says there has been some improvement in outward trade, with current rates, to a great extent, unremunerative.

ESTHONIA AND LATVIA ARE WELL FIXED FOR GRAIN

Lithuania Will Have Small Surplus for Export—Flax and Potato Crops Good

The same favorable conditions which prevailed in Finland, favorably affected the crop outlook in Latvia and Esthonia, according to cable advices received by the United States Department of Commerce, and will reduce the estimated import need of grains, while Lithuania will have a small surplus for export.

The Latvia flax crop is good, and prices firm. The Lithuanian potato crop is excellent.

Esthonia Affairs

Business in Esthonia which continued to be good during August further increased with the arrival of visitors to the Agricultural Fair, which was held in Reval from Sept. 2-11. Agricultural machinery was on exhibition from nearly all European countries, German machinery attracting the most attention.

A contract was recently concluded with Soviet Russia for the repair in Esthonia of 200 locomotives, 50 of these engines arriving there in August. Machinery necessary for the extension of the works is to be imported from Germany.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited, has established an office in Reval and shipped there 5000 tons of petroleum.

The strikes in the metallurgical and textile industries have been settled. An Esthonian-Russian Bank has been established in Reval. The directors are principally German. Future business with Russia is looked for.

Latvia Trade Quiet

Internal business and foreign trade in Latvia remain quiet, but announcements are made that business will be resumed by five firms which have hitherto been closed, including an iron foundry, an oil refinery, a printing and publishing establishment, and a chocolate and confectionery factory.

The Latvian Agricultural Bank started activity in September, with a capital of 30,000,000 Latvian rubles (about $600,000). At the beginning of September the Red Star Line and American Line opened offices in Riga.

A commercial treaty has been made with Hungary. Owing to the demand for harvest hands there is little unemployment. The railroad workshops at Libau are repairing railroad cars received from Russia.

The Latvian railroad administration intends to purchase in England 18 freight and 32 freight-passenger locomotives valued at £375,000.

The Lithuanian Constitution was adopted Aug. 1 and elections were held Oct. 10 and 11. A bill establishing a Lithuanian bank of issue has been passed. Its capital is 6,000,000 lits (par value $600,000). The note issue, to replace the Ostmark (German mark), to be covered one-third by gold and two-thirds by short-term commercial papers.

Because of the comparatively large gold reserve which Lithuania claims to have the local opinion is that the stability of the new currency is assured.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY UNITED STATES REALTY

The proposed issue of $7,000,000 United States Realty preferred will add one to the small list of preferred stocks with attractive conversion privileges. The new stock will be convertible at par into common stock for two years. If United States Realty continues its present rate of earnings for the next two years there should be little doubt of ultimate conversion of the bulk of the new preferred issue.

Proceeds of the new issue will be used to retire the balance outstanding of the debenture 5s, 1924. These bonds sold as low as 79¾ in 1921, although United States Realty earned interest on them more than five times over in that year. The present financing represents the result of the remarkable transformation in the company's affairs which has taken place in the last few years. The company is a double-barreled proposition, owning office buildings, hotel property and other real estate, principally in New York, and doing construction work in this country and abroad through a subsidiary, the George A. Fuller Construction Company.

During 1916 the company decided to recognize a shrinkage of nearly $10,000,000 in the value of its real estate investments. Thus on April 30, 1917, there was a balance sheet deficit of $9,214,886, current liabilities exceeded current assets by $1,175,479. In the 5½ years since that date earnings have steadily expanded. They have wisely been devoted to strengthening the treasury position and in recent years to reducing the funded debt. By Sept. 30 last the balance sheet deficit had been transformed into a surplus, net working capital stood at $3,376,904 and funded debt stood at $8,519,000 compared to $11,930,000 five years ago.

RECORD PROFITS BY CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LIKELY

Estimated Net Income Surpasses Previous Years—Traffic Depends on Car Supply

An estimate of the Chesapeake & Ohio's 1922 net earnings by assuming the same net as in the last four months of 1921 is $8,003,712, equal to $12.74 a share on the $62,792,600 common stock after deducting $204,075 for one quarter's dividend on the new $12,558,500 6½ per cent preferred. Operating officials believe the last four months will show up much like a year ago.

Gross may be slightly under last year and undoubtedly it will be less than in 1920, but net promises to be by far the highest ever made, $17,921,067, compared with $13,660,926 in 1921 and $14,259,189 in 1920. Net after charges of $8,003,712 likewise surpasses previous years and is equivalent to $12.74 a share compared with $6.08 last year and $9.54 in 1920. Estimated income account for 1922 compares with actual for 1921:

	1922	1921
Net oper income	$17,921,067	$13,660,926
Non-oper income	1,120,750	1,120,750
Total income	19,041,817	14,781,677
Interest, rents, etc.	11,038,105	10,589,075
Net income	8,003,712	4,192,602
Equal on com stock.	12.74	6.68

Non-operating income is expected to be about the same as a year ago. Fixed charges have been increased this year by a new $7,635,000 5½ per cent equipment trust issue, on which six months' interest will be due at the end of the year, $244,955. Three months' accumulation of dividends on the new preferred will also appear in charge account, $204,075.

Record Net Shown This Year

It is possible, although improbable, that this year's gross, estimated now at $83,357,737, will exceed the 1921 gross of $83,687,959. Theoretically, estimated gross represents greater traffic since the 10 per cent freight rate cut went into effect July 1. Pres. W. J. Harahan expects a large increase in net this year, citing that the eight months' total was within 11 per cent of 12 months' total for 1921, with four good months to go. Chesapeake generally shows 35 per cent of the year's net in the last four months.

Big savings have been made in operating expenses, approximately $3,300,000 having been cut in eight months from maintenance and transportation expenses, despite two months with irregular shop forces and only one-third of the normal clerks' force in the Richmond office. How a 54 per cent increase in net was made, with about the same gross in the eight months, is shown in the following operating comparisons:

Eight months—	1922	1921
Gross revenues	$59,630,225	$56,960,647
Main expenses	20,574,480	21,767,630
Per cent of gross	36.3	38.2
Transp expenses	20,031,770	22,150,349
Per cent of gross	25.3	37.5
Total expenses	42,692,238	45,959,576
Per cent of revs.	75.4	87.7
Net op inc	12,139,106	7,878,962
Per cent of revs	21.4.	13.8

Equipment and joint facility rents due from other roads evidently increased greatly this year. In eight months last year the company had a debit balance from these rentals of $1,274,305 against a credit balance this year of $349,724, making net $12,139,106, against balance after taxes of $11,139,382.

September figures are expected to compare favorably with a year ago, although coal loadings were less. The daily average last month was 1360 cars, last year 1700 cars. This backwardness continued into this month. Average coal loadings the first week in October were 1412 cars, compared with 1812 last year. There has been some improvement as a result of priority orders which have enabled connection roads to release cars. Last Monday 2460 cars were loaded with coal. The June average, when non-union operations were highest, was 2600 cars daily.

Connecting Roads Holding Cars

Traffic this fall will depend entirely on car supply from connecting roads, which for several weeks have been unable to return enough empties to carry away coal mined along the Chesapeake's lines. A similar situation exists along Norfolk & Western, it is said. Chesapeake & Ohio could load 2200 coal cars a day if car supply allowed.

Soft coal mines in Virginia and West Virginia have markets for more coal than carriers can handle. The most difficulty in connection with the car supply is being experienced in the middle west, where the demand for coal is much better than in the east. Hampton Road's dumpings were the smallest in September of any month since February, 1,178,630, Norfolk & Western having 594,446 tons, Virginian 334,233 and Chesapeake & Ohio 249,951.

The road's own car supply is normal, bad order percentage of cars being 11.8 per cent out of a total of 51,719 cars. This will soon be reduced, since 4000 cars have been sent to outside shops for repairs the last two months and 1500 obsolete cars retired. Peace has been made with shopmen, and present shop forces are 110 per cent of normal. President Harahan says:

"The management looks for better results next year. In the first quarter 58 locomotives will be delivered. One thousand new cars will be delivered in the next two months, and 4600 new cars early next year."

GERMAN DEBT PAYMENTS

BERLIN, Oct. 26—Total liabilities resulting from the clearing of pre-war debts has been fixed at about £24,200,000, payable from July, 1923, to October, 1928, in monthly installments of £300,000 to £500,000. Deliveries are to be made by turning over Treasury bills to the Allies. The agreement is subject to ratification by various governments involved.

BANK RATE THE SAME

LONDON, Oct. 26—The Bank of England's mimumum discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

OBJECTIONS TO NEW MARKETING OF STOCKS PLAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Emphatic objection to proposals for a competitive bidding plan for the sale of new railroad securities was entered by the Association of Railway Executives today when the Interstate Commerce Commission sought the opinion of railroad managements and other interested persons as to whether it should alter its present method of controlling the marketing of bond issues.

Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific, chairman of a committee appointed by the association, said that in general the roads and the financial public were satisfied with the marketing method now in effect, but would have serious objection to any enforcement of an auction plan for sale of securities.

Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., said that to place purchases of railroad securities on a competitive basis might prove ruinous to the roads. He emphasized that the existing system of supplying railroads with new capital had been in practice for 30 years, and that it was the same as that followed in the other principal countries of the world.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH ASIA BIG

OTTAWA, Oct. 26—Canada has a commercial exchange with Asia (including Japan, but excluding Russian and Turkish Asia) of $43,000,000 a year, according to unrevised figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

With Oceania, the Dominion does business to the extent of $20,000,000 a year, while with Mexico and the countries of South America bordering on the Pacific her trade is about evenly divided between imports and exports. With Asia the two accounts almost balance; Oceania sells Canada $5,000,000 worth of goods and takes $15,000,000 of our produce, but Mexico and the west coast of South America send Canada $11,700,000 worth a year and take only $2,200,000.

The whole subject of trans-Pacific trade will be gone into by the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference which opened at Honolulu, Hawaii, yesterday. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, represents Canada.

FORD BUYING AID TO COTTON GOODS

The current improved buying movement in cotton goods is receiving added impetus from heavy purchases by Henry Ford.

From one selling agency alone, with which his concern customarily does a considerable amount of business, the Ford company ordered more than 2,000,000 yards of goods during the last two weeks at a net cost of upward of $1,000,000.

SUGAR CONCERNS ADVANCE PRICE

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 7 cents.

The Warner Sugar Refining Company has advanced the price of hard and soft sugar 10 points to 7 cents, delivery within 30 days.

DIVIDENDS

B. F. Goodrich Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2, 1923, to stock of record Dec. 22.

Pressed Steel Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 8.

Lima Locomotive Works declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the common stock. The old $100 par common, which was exchanged one share for two shares of new no par stock, had been on a 7 per cent annual basis. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred was also declared. Both dividends are payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Pacific Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the first preferred and original preferred, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Continental Paper & Bag Mills declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 8.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 15.

United Railway & Electric of Baltimore declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 28.

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Diamond Match Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Harmony Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 27.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 10.

The Consolidated Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 9.

Emerson Shoe Company declared the quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 26.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BALTIMORE & OHIO

September—	1922	1921
Oper revenue	$13,619,379	$17,468,612
Oper deficit	1,172,473	3,904,433
Deficit after taxes	2,665,952	*3,055,536
Nine months—		
Oper revenue	140,346,795	148,170,774
Net revenue	22,179,607	23,077,321
Oper income	12,491,220	15,271,197

*Net.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

September—	1922	1921
Oper revenue	$664,373	$637,633
Oper income	109,523	99,360
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	6,122,293	5,869,086
Oper income	933,042	474,309

MONEY CRISIS IN CHINA WEATHERED BY A BOND ISSUE

New $10,000,000 Mexican Bond Issue Saves Situation—Silver Stocks Increase

The October crisis in Chinese national finance has been safely passed as the result of the successful flotation of a new $10,000,000 Mexican bond issue, says Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold, in a dispatch to the United States Department of Commerce.

A municipal improvement loan of £2,000,000 is reported to have been arranged for between the municipality of Canton and the Anglo-French China Corporation at Canton.

The Shanghai yarn market is more active though prices are still depressed. The lumber market is still upset, with Douglas fir the weakest item. Steel conditions are continuously unfavorable, while American silk interests report September as the best month of this year.

Political and labor conditions in South China are much improved.

Silver Stocks Increase

Imports are generally unsatisfactory, while exports remain steady. Declared exports for the United States from China for the third quarter of 1922 for eight ports total the United States $44,000,000, compared with $53,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1921.

Political and labor conditions in Canton are much improved. Canton imports are dull and exports to Swatow are the only feature of exports.

The Shanghai banks' stocks of silver are estimated at $86,000,000 Mexican as compared with $53,000,000 for October of a year ago, and $77,000,000 for one month ago. The banks are covering their overbought position by selling silver forward in the London market.

Interest remains at 7 per cent, the rate for September. The 10,000,000 Mexican dollar 8 per cent 5-year bonds of the eleventh year of the Chinese Republic were oversubscribed at 90.

The net proceeds are reduced by the 6 per cent bankers' commission and 2 per cent advanced interest. The security is the deferred Russian share of the Boxer indemnity.

Importance of Canton Loan

The security of the Canton loan is municipal telephone, tramway, and waterworks properties and revenues. This loan is said to be written at 87¼, with interest at 7½ per cent.

The proceeds are for certain municipal improvements providing for European engineers and accountants. When confirmed this loan will mark a new phase of finance and investment in China and open a new field of considerable magnitude to foreign capital, while at the same time contributing in a large and practical manner to the improvement of Chinese economic conditions and standards of living. Provincial notes of the Province of Kwantung are quoted at 36 per cent discount.

Raw cotton imports for the month of September were 19,000 bales, 50 per cent of which were American. The total raw cotton imports to Oct. 1, of this year are 560,000 bales, of which the greater part is Indian cotton.

China cotton is selling at 16 cents a pound, which is somewhat of a decline from prices at the first of September, but is probably caused by discounting the new crop which is estimated as above normal. The cotton piece goods market is affected by the suspension of the auctions on account of the autumn holidays.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 26—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

		Increase
Total reserve	£23,996,000	*£199,000
Circulation	121,886,000	197,000
Bullion	127,432,000	*3,000
Other secs	71,431,000	2,559,000
Other deps	110,180,000	1,013,000
Public deps	15,201,000	2,984,000
Govt secs	47,653,000	1,596,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.10 per cent, compared with 19.93 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £683,813,000, compared with £715,447,000 last week, and £685,421,000 this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £263,434,000, compared with £268,520,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £27,147,000, compared with £27,130,000 last week.

POLITICS TEND TO RESTRICT LONDON LIST

LONDON, Oct. 26—With the feeling reserved because of the political situation, trading in securities on the stock exchange here remained light today.

Oil shares sagged after having displayed firmness. Royal Dutch was 38¼. Shell Transport & Trading 4 5-16, and Mexican Eagle 2⅞.

Changes in home rails were fractional and mixed. Dollar descriptions were inactive and easier. The gilt-edged list was quiet and flabby. French loans were weak in sympathy with Paris.

Industrials were irregular. Hudson Bay was 7⅞.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4¼%
Outside comcl paper	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	4¾@5	4¾@5
Customers' comcl loans	5	5
Individual cus col loans	5 @5½	5 @5½

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	67⅛c	67¾c
Bar silver in London	34 1/16d	34 1/16d
Mexican dollars	51¼c	51¾c
Bar gold in London	92s 10d	92s 9d
Canadian ex. prem. (%)	⅛	⅛@5-32
Domestic bar silver	99¼c	99¼c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	8	Paris	5
Bombay	4	Prague	5
Brussels	4½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	6	Sofia	6½
Calcutta	4	Stockholm	4½
Christiania	5	Swiss Bank	3½
Copenhagen	5	Tokyo	8
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7	Vienna	0

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅞@4 1/16%
30@60 days	3⅞@4⅛
Under 30 days	3⅞@4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$63,000,000	$774,000,000
Year ago today	45,000,000	.....
Balances	25,000,000	78,000,000
Exchgs for week	13,000,000	.....
F. R. bank credit	25,177,700	.....

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.44¾	$4.44½	$4.8648
Cables	4.45	4.44½	$4.8648
France	.0697	.0707	.193
Guilders	.3894	.3895	.402
Marks	.0002¾	.0002¼	.238
Lire	.0392½	.0404	.193
Swiss francs	.1801	.1824	.193
Pesetas	.1522	.1523	.193
Belgian francs	.0634	.0653	.193
Kronen (Austria)	.0013	.0013	.2026
Sweden	.2670	.2670	.268
Denmark	.20	.1995	.268
Norway	.1780	.1795	.268
Greece	.0209	.0210	.193
Argentina	.813	.816	.9648
Poland	.008	.0082	.2380
Hungary	.04⅛	.04⅛	.2030
Jugoslavia	.042½	.043½	.2080
Finland	.0229	.0237½	.1930
Tzechoslovakia	.0324	.0324	.2026
Rumania	.0066	.0065	.1930
Portugal	.60	.60	$1.08
Turkey	...	.52	$4.40
Shanghai	.7550	.7550	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5525	.5582	.7800
Bombay	.2910	.2905	.4866
Yokohama	.4830	.4830	.4984
Brazil	.1120	.1110	.3244
Uruguay	.7812½	.7825	1.0342
Chile	.1395	.1395	.3650
*Calcutta	.2905	.2907	....

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, Oct. 26—Chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Oct. 26, '22	Oct. 27, '21
Gold	5,533,100,000	5,523,800,000
Silver	287,800,000	278,400,000
Lns & discounts	4,293,800,000	4,756,500,000
Circulation	36,693,600,000	37,154,400,000
Deposits	2,109,200,000	2,521,100,000
War advances to state	23,600,000,000	25,100,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5½%

FRANC DROP REASON

LONDON, Oct. 26—The decline in French francs is attributed here partly to heavy British selling in the purchase of dollars with which to pay interest on the debt to the United States.

MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE ALSO HAVING DOWNWARD TREND

Yields Now Average About One-Tenth Per Cent More Than at Peak Price Level

Coincident with the decline in the price of Liberty bonds, high-grade rails, and other bonds, municipal bonds have exhibited something of a softening tendency lately and are now selling to yield on the average about 1-10 per cent more than the yields obtainable at peak prices.

Local tax-exempts, for example, have recently receded from a 3.75 to 3.85 per cent basis to current quotations around a 3.85 to 3.95 per cent basis. This declining tendency has naturally been accompanied by an abatement of the vigor with which dealers have bid for bonds.

Tax Exempts' Position

The position of tax-exempt bonds again becomes interesting in view of the movement for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the further issuance of tax-exempt securities. Recent Washington (D. C.) dispatches have foretold a recommendation by the Administration to the coming short session of Congress for such an amendment. The arguments in its favor are well-known.

It is contended that private enterprise is handicapped in obtaining capital by the favor accorded municipal loans, that in many cases capital is supplied at low rate to municipal enterprises which are in direct competition with privately owned fully taxed corporations and that such competition is unfair. Proponents of the amendment also believe that the ability to borrow money at lower rates than business corporations tends to lead municipalities into extravagances which will later result in increased tax burdens.

Strong Opposition

There are powerful counter-arguments. One might paraphrase a famous phrase and say that the way to reduce the tax burden on industry is to reduce it, by economy and reduced tax rates rather than by indirect means. The opponent of municipal ownership usually feels that his case is strong enough without the necessity of trying to curb the municipal project through indirectly created higher interest burdens.

Municipalities may well feel that concern on the part of the Federal Government over their extravagance is an unwarranted assumption on the part of the larger unit. In the 48 state legislatures whose approval of such a proposed amendment must be sought the most potent argument against it will doubtless be the fact that the amendment would tend to increase the revenues of the Federal Government at the expense of the states and cities. Ratification by 36 legislatures would be required to incorporate the amendment in the United States Constitution, and it may prove very difficult to secure the assent.

Possible Price Course

Naturally the final enactment of such an amendment would have a very favorable effect upon the prices of outstanding municipals and conservative investors will watch the progress of the amendment with great interest.

The amount of municipals outstanding is now so large, however—about $15,000,000,000 and sure to grow rapidly while the amendment is pending—that the effect could hardly be immediate. Only as the number of tax-exempt municipals diminished through maturities following the ratification of the amendment would the market probably rise appreciably.

Ultimately, of course, the remaining fragment of tax-exempt municipals might command fantastically high prices.

RAILROAD SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The Railroad Administration announces the final settlement of all claims growing out of federal control with the Chicago Great Western road for $1,600,000.

DESIRABLE CANADIAN BONDS
Yielding 5.10% to 5.75%
Our Current Investment Offerings include several different issues of bonds of Canadian cities and provinces maturing in two to thirty-three years. Principal and interest are payable in United States Gold Coin in New York City.
Descriptive circulars will be furnished on request
Paine, Webber & Company
Established 1880
82 Devonshire Street, Boston
Springfield Worcester Providence
New York Hartford Chicago

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GENERAL INSURANCE
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BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
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CALIFORNIA SECURITY LOAN CORPORATION
6% Investments
Under State Supervision
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Established 1922

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STADIUM TO HOLD WORTHY OPPONENT

Star Dartmouth Eleven Eager for First Harvard Clash in Decade on Saturday

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26—(Special)—The Dartmouth football squad, ready to make amends for its 6-3 defeat at the hands of Vermont last Saturday, leaves tomorrow to invade the Stadium at Cambridge for the first game with Harvard in 10 years. The Green is prepared to fight to the last inch and is eager for a win.

The Vermont upset has caused some changes in the Dartmouth lineup, but Coach J. L. Cannell '20 and his host of assistants have not announced that these shifts are definite, and last-minute changes may be made before the teams line up at Soldiers Field.

Capt. C. F. Burke '23 of Natick, Mass., undoubtedly will be unable to play against the Crimson, although it is barely possible that he may get into the fray for a few minutes.

Coach Cannell has been grooming three men for Burke's place, O. N. Siegfried '23, J. C. Allen '23, and C. A. Bolles '25. Bolles substituted for the Dartmouth captain early this fall and played through the Maine and Middlebury games, but in the last week Siegfried has been coming fast and seems the most likely to start the game Saturday. Siegfried played fullback a year ago, but because of the wealth of material for that position this fall he was shifted to halfback.

H. H. Mills '23, fourth-string quarterback at the beginning of the season, whose sensational work in the Middlebury and Vermont contests brought him forcibly to the attention of the coaches, has been placed ahead of F. B. Smith '24 of Waltham, Mass., and G. T. Stevens '25 of Framingham, Mass., in this week's drills, and will most probably be the Dartmouth pilot against the Crimson eleven. R. M. Harris '24 will be at left halfback, and either L. G. Leavitt '25 of Wollaston, Mass., or J. E. Foster '23 will start at fullback. Leavitt has had the call over Foster this fall, but the latter has showed up well lately and it is a tossup as to who will start the game.

E. B. Lynch '23 and H. B. Bjorkman '25 of Newton, Mass., will start the wing positions. They have capable substitutes in M. H. Watkins '24 and V. B. Hagenbuckle '24. A temporary shift, which may be permanent, has been made in the line. W. S. Hatch '24, whose work in practice has been brilliant, has taken the right tackle position. C. G. Aschenbach '23 has been moved to right guard, taking the place of M. V. Swenson '23. D. R. Moore '23 will be at center, J. T. Taylor '23 at left guard, and L. K. Neidlinger '23 at left tackle. There is much good substitute line material and as there are no other men out Coach Cannell will not worry about reserve forces.

YALE FRESHMEN SURPRISE VARSITY

Regulars Held to Two Scores in Last Hard Scrimmage

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26—T. A. D. Jones '08 saw his Yale varsity team through the last hard scrimmage yesterday before the United States Military Academy game Saturday, which consisted of the first meeting between the regulars and the freshmen this season. The 1926 players on two occasions fooled the regulars with a brilliant display of forward passing, and exhibited better tackling than the scrubs have displayed this fall. Daniel Allen and C. D. McCoy of the backfield and Benjamin Butterworth, formerly of Phillips Andover Academy, and son of Frank Butterworth, Yale's former All-American halfback star, who is playing right tackle on the first-year team, threw back the varsity players deftly. The regulars were compelled to fight hard to score two touchdowns.

Following the kick-off by H. K. Cross '23, the freshmen found a few gaps in the varsity rush line, but were finally compelled to punt, and the varsity backs, Capt. R. E. Jordan '23, W. N. Mallory '24 and H. C. Scott '25, were alternated in a series of short gains, which swept the play gradually to the freshman goal, Captain Jordan taking the ball across.

The freshman team got away three successful forward passes but lost the ball without material gain. The varsity retaliated with an aerial display, which the freshmen checked by intercepting two throws. The first year eleven rushed the ball to center, where they were held and the varsity reverted to a terrific line hammering game by Captain Jordan and W. H. Neale Jr. '25, which carried the ball to the freshmen's five-yard line. Then Neale squirmed around center for the second touchdown, and, from behind the line of scrimmage, finally kicked goal.

Arrangements have been made for the Army team to be quartered at the Hotel Clark, in Derby. The cadets will arrive tomorrow noon, and will practice in the bowl that afternoon.

Tickets for the Yale-Army game have become as difficult to obtain as Princeton and Harvard pasteboards in former years. The undergraduates and alumni have generally believed that there would be plenty available, and many have not used their applications. In consequence, in addition to the demand of the general public, a lusty howl has begun to go up from Yale men that they cannot see the game. The Yale football management pointed out last night that the last tickets were sold Tuesday and that none whatever had been held back. Meanwhile fancy prices are being paid for tickets, and it is believed that the quotations will range as high on the eve of the game as were ever paid for admission to a Yale-Harvard match.

Famous Sailing Trophy Held by the Bluenose, and Its Donor

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHING VESSEL TROPHY. Keystone photo.

W. H. DENNIS
Donor of the Trophy

Gorman to Run Tiger Eleven at Chicago

Coach W. W. Roper Picks Tentative Team for Saturday

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26—The lineup of the Princeton varsity football eleven, which will open the game with Chicago University on Saturday in the Windy City, has practically been determined according to Coach W. W. Roper. Those tentatively selected are: J. P. Gorman '23, quarterback; J. B. Cleaves '23, fullback; H. W. Crum and Emery or Caldwell, halfbacks; S. B. Treat '25 and H. F. Baker '23, tackles; Capt. M. P. Dickenson '23 and A. B. Snively '23, guards.

The remaining three positions are undecided, choice for center resting between O. P. Alford '23 or D. W. Griffin '23, with probably H. K. Gray '23 and S. M. Tillson '25 as ends.

Final practice was held this morning. The squad of 35 men, four coaches and three managers was to depart on a special train at 4:55 p. m. for Chicago.

A light work-out will be held on Stagg Field, Chicago, Friday afternoon.

Varsity and scrubs fought a hard battle in an hour's scrimmage yesterday afternoon. Some of last Saturday's tactics were repeated when, in the first half of scrimmage, the varsity was held twice within the five-yard line. Once Poe's scrubs held the first eleven on downs and once recovered a varsity fumble. Princeton's greatest weakness seems to be lack of aggressiveness in the pinches. With practically the same line, Maryland held the Tigers for downs five times in the last game.

After the thin ranks of Poe's scrubs had been battered and worn, the varsity was able to score seven touchdowns. Cleaves and Beattie accounted for two scores each, and Crum, Euwer and Gainer each made one. Five of the scores were made on line rushes, one on an end run and one on a forward pass. Saturday's game with Chicago will mark the end of the "Big Three" extended trips.

FAIRWAY FABLES

FALL winds and leaves on the greens and cold weather evidently do not do any more than put Willie Ogg, the professional, in a scoring mood, for yesterday he took a turn around his home links—which have a reputation of being the third or fourth hardest in Massachusetts—in the gratifying figure of 69. So strong was the wind that Ogg from one tee used a full wood where a mashie or jigger suffices save about once a year. From the fourth to the eighth holes an unbroken string of 3's went down to decorate the card, which sets a record for the layout just embellished with a lot of new trapping so that one has to figure almost by inches, would he play from grass and not sand. This is not Ogg's first or last appearance in the headlines, so to speak, for he can instruct a golf ball with the best of them, day in and out.

Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton has listed an Armistice Day tourney, the proceeds of which will go to needy World War veterans. The affair will be medal play with Massachusetts handicaps.

The open mixed foursome at Albemarle Golf Club, Newtonville, which was put over from Tuesday as originally scheduled, is expected to draw a goodly field of those who still perpetuate the cry of "fore" now that the lateness of the season has driven most of the clan indoors to squash and checkers. The moderateness of the test at the Albemarle course makes it admirably suited for a mixed foursome. At present the links are in top-notch shape.

This reminds one that the Women's Golf Association of Boston is having another tourney today at Woodland. A number of the women listed to compete got in some practice yesterday at Brae Burn's competition for members, which Miss Harriet Ellison won with 96—8—88. Miss Frances Stebbins also made a 96 gross, this figure being low for the day.

Team Trips Not to End With Big Three

Sports Pact of Harvard, Yale, Princeton Allows Leeway

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26—Intersectional football in the three big eastern universities, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, will not cease after this year, when the new triangular agreement goes into effect, as many had thought, according to a statement of the chairman of the Board of Athletic Control of Yale University, Prof C. W. Mendell, just issued here. Trips of reasonable length in the regular season may be taken, according to Yale's interpretation of the rule, and also teams from any distance can be met so long as they play on Big Three fields. Professor Mendell is quoted in part as saying:

"The triangular agreement entered into by Yale, Harvard and Princeton does not bar them from participating in intersectional football games in the least, provided the games take place during the regular season and do not involve long trips on the part of the teams of the three universities.. That has been my interpretation of the agreement and I feel confident that it is the interpretation of both Harvard and Princeton."

"The agreement forbids long trips away from home, but there is nothing in it to forbid our playing teams from other sections of the country if they are willing to come here during the regular football season.

"As far as Yale is concerned, I am sure that we will be very glad to play Iowa again and I have no doubt that an invitation will be extended to them to play us here next season. Of course I don't know what plans Princeton and Harvard may have, but as far as the agreement is concerned there is nothing to prevent Harvard from playing Centre at Cambridge again next year, or Princeton playing Chicago."

Professor Mendell said that he has discussed the point with Dean L. B. R. Briggs of Harvard and Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton and said that they concurred in this interpretation of the agreement.

SPRINGFIELD HAS 17 CONTESTS SCHEDULED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25—The basket ball schedule for Springfield College the coming season contains 17 contests with a game pending with Detroit University. The schedule with games to be played at home unless otherwise indicated follows:

Jan. 13—Connecticut Aggies at Storrs, Conn.; 17—Trinity; 20—Worcester Tech at Worcester; 24—Amherst; Jan. 27—Holy Cross; 31—Connecticut Aggies.

Feb. 3—Army at West Point; 6—Holy Cross at Worcester; 9—St. Lawrence University; 12—University of Vermont; 14—Villanova; 17—Colgate; 22—Detroit University (pending); 24—Fordham; 27—Middlebury at Middlebury; 28—University of Vermont at Burlington.

March 9—R. P. I.; 12 or 13—Springfield Y. M. C. A.

NOTABLES IN HORSE SHOW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Notables in the horse world sponsored and in some cases ridden by notables in governmental affairs, have been entered in a horse show to be held here tomorrow. The entries include Harbel, President Harding's riding horse, and Jeff, the favorite mount of General Pershing. Three other horses owned by General Pershing—Prominent Tom, Princess and Dandy—will compete, while Major-General Harboard, acting Secretary of War, will ride his own horse, Gaylark, and Major-General Holbrook, chief of cavalry, will put his horse, Dragoon, through the paces. The military attachés of the British, French and Italian embassies will act as judges.

HERNDON AND INGRAHAM WIN

E. T. Herndon 2GB, former Princeton captain, and W. W. Ingraham '25, national junior singles and doubles and father and son's champion, won the doubles lawn tennis championship of Harvard University yesterday, by defeating F. S. Turner 1L, and R. N. Bradley 1GB, in the final round at Cambridge, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

INDIANA SPORTS IN FULL SWING

Football Election—New Swimming Coach—Golf Finals

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 25 (Special)—The fall sports program at Indiana University is well under way here now, and the latest news is in the election of L. E. Marks '26, of Wabash, Ind., who was elected captain of the freshman football team at a meeting of the squad; he plays right halfback and has been a consistent ground gainer in varsity-freshman scrimmages.

W. S. Merriam, star swimmer and former coach of the Hoosier Athletic Club swimming team, of Indianapolis, reported here last night to take charge of the varsity swimming team as head coach. Merriam is the holder of several records, among them the city championship of Indianapolis in the half-mile event, which he won in 1922 in time of 12m. 35s. in the Y. M. C. A. pool.

Merriam has participated in the St. Louis River swimming events for four years, won it once and in the remaining trials placed above fifth. He is also an expert diver and water basketball player. Merriam is expected to do wonders with the team here, as on it are several Indianapolis swimmers whom he coached in their high-school days as members of the H. A. C. team. Among these are Capt. S. C. Churchman '24. Merriam will continue to live in Indianapolis and will coach the Indiana team here on each Tuesday and Friday evening. Daily practices will be in charge of J. D. Ferguson, assistant coach.

C. J. Engstrom '26 won over G. R. Redding '26, 3 and 2 today in the final match of the golf tournament staged by the intramural athletic department of Indiana University. Both the winner and runner-up are freshmen and both come from Michigan City, where they caddied and played golf on the same links as high-school boys.

BUSY SPRING SEASON FOR CLEVELAND CLUB

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26—Tristram Speaker and his Cleveland American League Baseball Club will undertake one of the hardest spring training trips that has yet been scheduled for a major league baseball team next year. Spring games have been or will be scheduled with no less than five of the eight National League teams in Florida. An agreement has already been reached for four games with the Cincinnati Reds, two at Lakeland, Fla., where Cleveland will train, and two at Orlando, Fla., where the Reds will train. The dates will be set later.

The Boston Braves, St. Louis Cardinals, and the Philadelphia team have asked for games and these teams will be given dates, E. S. Barnard, president of the Cleveland club, announced yesterday. The Brooklyn Nationals will train in the same part of Florida, Barnard said, and will no doubt get dates on the Indians' spring schedule.

ELECT MISS FOLEY PRESIDENT

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—A representative of each field hockey team in the county is on the executive board of the new Woman's Hockey Association, and the board will make out the winter schedule of the organization. Miss Eileen Foley will be the Worcester delegate to the national meeting in Boston. Officers elected were: President, Miss Foley; vice-president, Mrs. M. B. Fox; secretary, Miss A. T. Mooney, and treasurer, Miss R. C. Drew.

THIRTY REPORT FOR SQUASH

Harvard is looking forward to a very successful squash racquet season this winter as no less than 30 players reported to Capt. E. M. Hinkle '23, and Coach Harry Cowles, at the first meeting of the year yesterday. The championship season is scheduled to open in December and practice is to start at once as most of the members of last year's Class A team have graduated.

Holed Tee Shot on the Eighteenth, Wins

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 26

HOLING out in 1, when it means winning both hole and match, is the claim to distinction today of Harry Doty, captain of the Hudson River Country Club golf team.

Doty and his partner in a best-ball foursome reached the eighteenth tee dormie, 1 up. One of their opponents laid his shot dead for an apparently certain 3, but Doty pitched to the green and the ball bounced into the cup, a distance of 125 yards away.

DECIDING RACE FOR HALIFAX CUP

Henry Ford and Bluenose Each Have a Victory to Their Credit in Fishermen's Contest

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26—The Henry Ford of Gloucester and the Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S., each with one race to her credit in the International Fishermen's Trophy championship competition, had a light wind from the westward for their decisive contest today.

The crew of the Bluenose and her skipper, Capt. Angus Walters, flushed with their success yesterday in the smashing 40-mile race with the Henry Ford, were in high hopes, although whistling for more wind which would bring out what they said were the best qualities of their boat. Capt. Clayton Morrissey brought the men of the Henry Ford together on the deck before they started to hoist sail and said they were going out to do the best that was in them and hopeful that their best would be good enough to win.

The Gloucester skipper, taking nothing away from the Bluenose's victory yesterday, nevertheless said that he wished he had a whole mainsheet to work with instead of the mangled one, cut down by official interpretations of rules with which the Gloucesterman's skipper and designer differed.

The Lunenburgers were early astir today with the intention of hauling their schooner out on the marine railway for examination; but it was found that the tide would not entirely serve to bring her back into the water in time to start the race, and a sweep of the keel with chains indicated that nothing was amiss. Since stranding, three days ago, Captain Walters has thought that the vessel's shoe was strained.

The Canadian contingent regarded as a favorable omen the assignment as official boat again today of their destroyer, Patriot. It was Lieutenant-Commander Jones, her captain, who sounded the gun that marked the Bluenose's victory. In the two previous races, the first of which had no gun at the finish because the Henry Ford's victory was not officially recognized, the American destroyer Paulding was the official boat.

Canadian adherents questioned whether Captain Morrissey's schooner had the right of way at the start yesterday when, had he not hauled up, it appeared that collision between the schooners was inevitable. Capt. J. J. Matheson, late of the Henry Ford, declared there was no question of it, that all the elements of the right of way were with the Gloucesterman and that only Captain Morrisey's wish not to sacrifice ships and men saved the race.

It was Canada's day yesterday, a Bluenose victory under conditions of weather more nearly approaching the fisherman's lot. The Henry Ford at the end of a 40-mile test that brought out daring strategy, near collision, contact almost of ship and ship, was 7m. 30s. astern of the boat that proved far the better on windward work and in big-blow sailing.

Controversies and protests placed behind them, the skippers went out and raced as schooner contestants have not raced in this international competition before. The result brought the Bluenose, defending holder of the Halifax Herald Cup, to even terms with the Henry Ford, American challenger. Each has a win toward the two necessary for possession, the first race, while mooted still, standing as no contest.

It was the first time in the three years of these meetings that they have been forced into a tie, making a third official race necessary. From the startling start, in which collision between the racing schooners was avoided only by Captain Morrissey's willingness to waive the rules of the road at sea which gave him the right of way against the Bluenose's booming encroachment, to the last leg it was a race of thrills.

To Captain Walters' modest word that he knew it was in his boat to win if he got enough wind Captain Morrissey added the statement that he had but little doubted that the Bluenose would beat the Ford in conditions approaching heavy weather, and in windward beating. The better boat won in today's conditions, he said.

The men of the Ford were disturbed and had a lot of hustling to do after they got under way for the start, by the discovery that the bolt ropes on the foresail were partly severed in three places. When spread the weakened leach scalloped and spilled the wind, but with spun yarn and nails, lacking sail needles and thread, the fishermen strengthened the edge and made a good job of it.

The race yesterday was unlike either of those that had gone before. They were sailed in light to moderate airs, with only a bit of a blow for short spells. Today's was a race that ran up the scale from light airs at the start to a booming 20-knot speed, a wind that was a southwester on the 10-mile windward leg. The windward stretch gave the Bluenose the lead of 7½m. that was hers at the finish.

Through the two reaches on the other 10-mile legs the Henry Ford was faster—3m. 4s. faster on the broad reach, 22s. better on the close haul. In the five-mile starting leg the Bluenose gained the turn 60s. in the lead, and in the dead muzzling beat on the last leg the Canadian picked up 3m. 1s., virtually the equivalent of the loss on broad reaching. The official times for start, first, second, third, and fourth marks and finish follow:

	Bluenose	Henry Ford
Start	11 00 59	11 00 50
First mark	11 47 15	11 47 26
Second mark	2 12 10	2 20 01
Third mark	3 07 10	3 11 54
Fourth mark	3 56 09	4 00 31
Finish	4 57 41	5 05 04

EXPORT GASOLINE CUT

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced export prices of gasoline and naphtha 1½ cents a gallon.

Will Select Team to Represent West Soon

University of California Football Eleven May Be Chosen Again

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 25—Selection will be made, probably within two or three weeks, of the Pacific Coast Conference football team that is to represent the west in an intersectional game to be played at Pasadena, Cal., New Year's Day, under Conference auspices.

University of California has represented the west in the last two east-west games at Pasadena, and it is probable that they will again be in the New Year's Day game, although there is a chance that some other Conference team will force out the Berkeley eleven for the honors.

The western team will be named by the Conference as soon as the football season is advanced far enough to permit officials to pick a representative eleven. To date California appears to have the same drive that carried it to the championships of 1920 and 1921, and already California rooters are picking their team for its third pennant year.

Pennsylvania State College, it is said, probably will represent the east, although no definite announcement has been made. Penn State is coached by Hugo Bezdek, former University of Oregon star. Last year Bezdek brought his team west and defeated the University of Washington at Seattle.

Two years ago, Ohio State, champion of the "Big Ten" Conference, came west and was defeated at Pasadena by California. Last year Washington and Jefferson represented the east and held California to a scoreless tie.

Another east-west game already arranged for Dec. 30, will be between Leland Stanford Junior University and Pittsburgh in the Stanford Stadium. G. S. Warner, noted football mentor, is coach at Pittsburgh, and is advisory coach at Stanford. Strength displayed by the University of California football team in its early season games, especially against the Mare Island Marines, has caused many formerly pessimistic followers of California to change their beliefs and proclaim the 1922 California eleven as another "wonder team."

AMHERST ENLARGES GOLF TEAM ACTIVITY

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 26 (Special)—The golf rise is making itself seen in one more American college, for Amherst now has a prosperous golf association, even as Harvard's, and plans are to send the next team on an extended playing trip in the spring, through New York State and perhaps elsewhere, meeting Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, Pennsylvania, etc. This idea is felt to be commensurate with the important standing which golf is beginning to enjoy among the students. It has been customary for the linksmen to accept some out-of-town engagements, of course, but the trip contemplated this spring is to be something entirely bigger.

A tentative schedule has been arranged which sets matches at the Mt. Tom Golf Club, Holyoke, with Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Brown, Columbia and Pennsylvania. Harvard and M. I. T. probably will be played at Boston, and the feature annual tilt with Williams at The Country Club of Pittsfield on Memorial Day.

MISSISSIPPI'S FIRST POLO TEAM IN ACTION

GRENADA, Miss., Oct. 26—Mississippi's first polo team, the Glenwilds, organized and trained by John Borden, formerly of Chicago, today will meet the Onwentsia team of Lake Forest, Ill., in the concluding game of the tournament arranged as a feature of the North Mississippi Fair here by Mr. Borden, and which has served to introduce the sport in the central south.

Soon after Mr. Borden bought his 6000-acre plantation near here he began planning the tournament, and yesterday remarked he was amply repaid by the interest in the tournament, more than 10,000 Mississippians having witnessed each of the three games.

HELDT TO LEAD IOWA

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 25 (Special)—J. C. Heldt '23 of Lyons, Iowa, was elected captain of the University of Iowa wrestling team this afternoon for the coming year. Heldt, who has wrestled in the heavyweight division for the last two years, is also center on the Iowa football team and will report for training at the end of the football season. Four other veterans are back this year, F. A. Barnes '23, T. J. Pfeffer '24, D. W. James '24 and Jacobsen. M. Howard, wrestling coach, states that actual work will begin next Wednesday. One hundred and sixty men reported for this sport last year and it is hoped that a greater number will be out this fall. The two vacant places are left by the graduation of C. B. Sweeney and R. L. Hunter.

INTERPRETATION MEETING NOV. 3

The annual eastern interpretation meeting for the benefit of officials, coaches and everyone interested in basketball, will be held at Hotel Astor, New York City, on Friday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. W. H. Ball, chairman of the rules committee, will preside, assisted by Oswald Tower, editor of The Guide; G. T. Hepbron, secretary; Ralph Morgan, treasurer, and other members of the joint basketball committee.

AMHERST LEAVES FOR OBERLIN

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 26—Coach McLaughry and a squad of 25 men with a few student rooters left today for Oberlin, O., where the Amherst College eleven will play Oberlin on Saturday. It will be Amherst's first intersectional football contest, and it is expected that hundreds of alumni from all parts of the west will be spectators.

ARMY WINS AT SOCCER

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25—The United States Military Academy won a hard-fought soccer football game from Williams College today, 2 to 0. The Army scored both goals in the last half.

RIVALS WAIT ON WEEK END'S GAMES

Missouri Valley Conference Football Race Close With Three Teams Tied in Lead

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE STANDING

Team—	Won	Tie	Lost	P.C.
Drake	2	0	0	1.000
Nebraska	1	0	0	1.000
Kansas State	1	1	0	1.000
Missouri	2	0	1	.667
Iowa State	1	0	1	.500
Washington University	0	0	2	.000
Oklahoma	0	1	0	.000
Kansas	0	0	1	.000
Grinnell	0	0	2	.000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25 (Special)—Three coming gridiron battles, pitting members of the Missouri Valley Conference against each other on Saturday, have an important bearing on the outcome of the football championship race. University of Nebraska, title defender, with one victory bagged, has an opportunity to catch up with Drake University, which has taken the lead by a second win over a circuit rival. Drake alone is without a game this week-end.

Fortunes of the veteran Nebraska eleven, invading University of Oklahoma, command first attention. One of the best contests of the season should result. Coach F. T. Dawson takes to Norman a formidable wall and a powerful backfield anticipating another big score, such as recorded last week in puncturing the University of Missouri's championship bubble, 48 to 0. Sooner tacklers face difficulty in stopping the battering line attack, the end sweeps, kicks and passes that bewildered Missouri. Capt. H. S. Hartley '23, veteran fullback, may again lead the scoring, while the splendid kicking of H. A. Dewitz '24, halfback, should achieve further development.

Having stopped and tied a high-scoring team in Kansas State Agricultural College, 7 to 7, the Oklahoma machine expects to repulse the Nebraskan drive. Once Coach B. G. Owen's men got their attack working, late in the final quarter they checkmated the Aggies with a touchdown by Bernard Hammert '25, halfback. Hammert dashed around right end 11 yards to cross the Aggie goal. Previously Oklahoma had been within reach four times, only to lack the scoring drive. The Sooners presented the novelty of having two captains on the field, H. H. Marsh '23, end, having been declared eligible, on a reversal of a ruling that previously opened the way for the captaincy of A. U. Edmondson '23, guard.

Another team gets a chance to catch up with Drake—Kansas State. It won its opening game in the race, tied Oklahoma last week, and may be expected to show up again on the winning side. It is favored this Saturday in receiving at Manhattan a state rival, University of Kansas.

Kansas must stop the short-end runs and smashing line jabs which the Aggie backfield has developed with Arthur Stark '24, R. M. Sears '24, and A. A. Axline '23 forming a powerful ball-rushing trio. Coach George Clark at Lawrence was fortunate to have Washburn College to defeat last week. It revived confidence after the Army and Drake defeats and gave the regulars a rest. Coach Clark developed a new fullback of ability in R. M. Shannon '25, who scored two touchdowns. It is interesting to note that the Aggies defeated Washburn, 47 to 0, early in the season, while the Kansas score was 32 to 3.

In a skirmish that draws Washington University to Ames against Iowa State College, the latter institution is favored as a result of its success last week against Grinnell College, 7 to 0, while the former lost to Drake, 31 to 7. Two good kickers punt in opposition to Ames. G. T. Roberts '25, new Iowa State halfback, outkicked his rival, George Critchett '24 of Grinnell, last week, and it will be interesting to compare his distance and accuracy with that of Washington's star kicker, W. T. Thumser '23, quarterback. Thumser also distinguished himself in running and passing. Coach G. L. Rider must show a line with considerable improvement over the one sent against Drake last week and must correct weakness in tackling.

Following last week's setback, Missouri should rally this week at the expense of St. Louis University on the latter's field. While St. Louis defeated Cumberland College last week 30 to 7, it previously went down at Grinnell by a larger margin than Grinnell fell before Missouri. The Tigers, however, must secure forward pass co-ordination, as they completed only 2 of 13 last week against Nebraska.

Grinnell meets a good test in Coe College. While the Iowa State defeat last week was by only one touchdown, and the Pioneers mostly outplayed the Ames Aggies with a line that opened large holes and a backfield that found them and smashed through, it is recalled that this same Coe College walked over Iowa State to the tune of 24 to 0.

M. V. CONFERENCE FOOTBALL SCORES

DRAKE		NEBRASKA	
16-Cornell Col.	0	66-South Dakota	0
6-Kansas	0	42-Missouri	0
21-Washington	7		
53	7	114	0
KANSAS STATE		MISSOURI	
47-Washburn	0	23-Grinnell	0
22-Washington	14	6-Iowa State	3
7-Oklahoma	7	0-Nebraska	48
76	21	29	51
IOWA STATE		WASHINGTON	
0-Coe	24	14-Missouri Mines	6
3-Missouri	6	14-Kansas State	32
7-Grinnell	0	7-Drake	31
10	30	35	69
OKLAHOMA			
19-Central	0		
7-Kansas State	7		
26	7		
GRINNELL		KANSAS	
0-Missouri	23	0-West Point	13
25-St. Louis	0	0-Drake	0
0-Iowa State	7	32-Washburn	3
25	30	32	32

ATHLETICS

GREAT CONTEST FOR THE SOUTH

Georgia Tech vs. Notre Dame —Five Conference Teams Play Outsiders Saturday

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25 (Special)—The coming week-end will find five Southern Conference teams playing non-conference teams. Georgia School of Technology meets the strong and versatile Notre Dame eleven here in what will undoubtedly be the south's greatest scheduled contest. University of Alabama journeys out to Austin to engage in battle with University of Texas. The University of Virginia tackles Johns-Hopkins University in Baltimore, Louisiana State University and Arkansas University battle for victory at Shreveport, and North Carolina University and Maryland University lock horns at Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Georgia Tech-Notre Dame game will hold the eyes of the south upon it. It is southern football's greatest opportunity. If Tech can manage to muster something together to match the skill and cunning of Notre Dame and by playing over her head win, it will mean the bringing of more eastern and western teams of the south. It will mean the greatest possible impetus to football in this section. Tech is hardly expected to win over the great team, but playing on her own field it is hard to tell what the "Yellow Jackets" are likely to do.

University of Georgia has a rest game with Oglethorpe University of Atlanta. The latter team has not won a game this season, as football is just getting started in that college.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute faces a set-up for her in the United States Infantry School team. Centre College should win easily over Louisville University, and Vanderbilt University will walk over Mercer University next week. The Tulane University-Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College game and the Virginia Military Institute - North Carolina State College games should prove fairly hard fought, with Tulane and Virginia Military Institute the possible winners.

Georgia Technology bowed, 13 to 0, to the great United States Naval Academy team in their game last Saturday. The Annapolis Cadets' aerial game was the real cause of the downfall of the "Golden Tornado." The Navy essayed 16 forward passes and got away with 10 of them for a total of 150 yards, one of them a beautiful 20-yard pass for a touchdown.

Tech was expected to loose, but put up a stubborn fight, once holding the Navy for downs on the 1-yard line. Capt. D. I. Barron '23, the White and Gold's star halfback, although a marked man made several brilliant runs. He was stopped time and again also for losses, but lack of sufficient interference was the real cause. The Navy scored once in each of the first two periods, and the last two periods produced some stubborn football on both sides and was scoreless.

Centre College went down to defeat to Harvard University, 24 to 10, at Boston, Saturday, after a gallant fight.

University of Georgia won a desperate battle from University of Tennessee in Athens. The 7-to-3 victory of the Red and Black came after the most intense offensive efforts to score over one of the lightest lines in southern football. Georgia scored by a forward pass late in the first quarter. Standing on Tennessee's 42-yard line Richard Mulvhill '25 tossed the ball to halfback S. M. Thompson '25, who raced over the goal line for the winning touchdown. Coming back in the second period with renewed vigor Tennessee, after an exchange of punts, received the ball on their own 20-yard line and launched a baffling forward passing attack which carried the ball to Georgia's 30-yard line. Rufus Hatcher '24 drop-kicked a goal from the 42-yard line for Tennessee's tally. The final half resulted in stubborn playing on both sides in which period Georgia had slightly the edge, barely missing another score.

Sewanee pulled a big surprise in holding the University of Alabama to a 7-to-7 tie in Birmingham. Alabama scored in the second period on a long forward pass. Capt. W. A. Coughlin '24 scored Sewanee's touchdown at the start of the last half when he intercepted an Alabama pass and ran 70 yards for the tieing touchdown.

Virginia Military Institute caused a big upset by winning an impressive victory over the University of Virginia, 14 to 0. Vanderbilt University defeated University of Texas, 20 to 10, in Dallas which was looked for. Vanderbilt won from the "Longhorns" last year.

North Carolina University, after being led, 9 to 7, in the first half in her game with North Carolina State, scored a touchdown from kickoff in the last quarter and won, 14 to 9, in a hair-raising game. Alabama Polytechnic Institute defeated Mercer University, 50 to 7, in an uneven affair all the way through. Tulane University had little trouble in downing the soldier team from Camp Benning, 18 to 0.

SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES

CENTER		GEORGIA	
72-Car.-Newman	0	82-Newberry	13
21-Clemson	0	41-Mercer	0
55-Miss. A. & M.	0	0-Chicago	20
10-Virginia P. I.	7	7-Furman	0
10-Harvard	24	7-Tennessee	3
168	31	137	36
ALABAMA P. I.		VIRGINIA M. I.	
61-Marion	0	34-Lynchburg	7
72-Howard	0	50-Roanoke	0
20-Spring Hill	6	62-Mor. Harvey	0
6-West Point	19	14-Virginia	0
50-Mercer	7		
209	32	160	7
GEORGIA TECH.		ALABAMA	
31-Oglethorpe	6	110-Marion	0
19-Davidson	0	41-Ogelthorpe	0
33-Alabama	7	7-Georgia Tech.	33
0-Annapolis	13	7-South	7
83	26	165	40
VANDERBILT		VIRGINIA	
38-Tenn. Normal	0	34-Washington	0
33-Hen.-Brown	0	0-Princeton	5
0-Michigan	0	14-Richmond	6
20-Texas	10	0-Vir. M. I.	14
21	10	48	25

MISS WETHERED'S TITLE IS GAINED WITH RECORD EASE

1922 Golf Champion's Victories Show Unprecedented Margins—Match With Miss Collett Hoped For

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Probably no golf enthusiast had any doubt this year, but that Miss Joyce Wethered was, so far as could reasonably be predicted, certain to win the British women's championship. And she has done so in the most decisive fashion. Only in the semi-final round was she at all hard pressed. In this match Miss Gourlay took her to the nineteenth hole, though probably neither she nor her best friend would want to say that because she had done so she was nearly equal to Miss Wethered.

Photograph © by Sport & General

Miss Joyce Wethered, British Woman Golf Champion

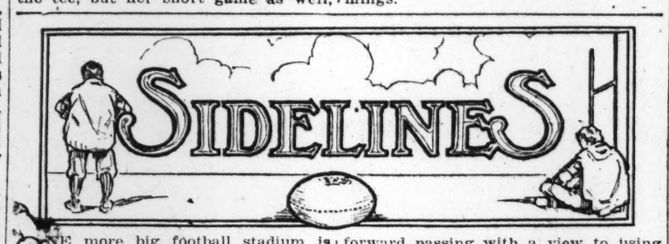
It is doubtful if a winner of any big tournament or championship, men's or ladies', has ever run through his or her rounds more easily. Read the winning figures of her seven matches: 8 and 7, 8 and 6, 4 and 3, 6 and 5, 7 and 5, 1 up 19 holes; final, 7 and 6. One has only to read those results to realize that Miss Wethered shares with Miss Glenna Collett of America the outstanding honors as a woman golfer in the world today.

Expert opinion classes her as a finer exponent of the game than Miss Cecil Leitch ever has been. Miss Wethered is not only very long from the tee, but her short game as well, is, for her opponents, too accurate; and her putting is compared, with justification, with that of the best men players.

In three of her matches Miss Wethered never lost a hole. The strength of the wind never seemed to worry her at all. As an instance of this, in the fifth round she was in the rough at the eleventh and none too well laid, a good 200 yards from the hole, and against the wind. Taking her brassie and playing with cut she landed her ball a little over a yard from the flag.

Miss Wethered has reached the top of the tree in her very early twenties. She has won the women's championship and innumerable tournaments, and she has collaborated with her illustrious golfing brother, who only missed the open championship on a play-off in 1921, in a book on golf.

Those interested are looking forward to a meeting next season, in the United States championship, between Miss Wethered and some of the brilliant girl exponents of the game in America—such as the 1922 titlist Miss Collett, and Miss Edith Cummings.



ONE more big football stadium is to receive its official dedication Saturday and it looks very much as if it might be another case of the home team being defeated. This time it will be the new stadium at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, that makes its formal bow with the United States Naval Academy meeting University of Pennsylvania.

When G. S. Warner, the veteran University of Pittsburgh coach, predicted the team which had the breaks would win last Saturday's Pittsburgh-Syracuse game, he certainly proved to be a great prophet, as Syracuse gained 201 yards and made 15 first downs, to 85 and 4 for Pittsburgh, and yet the latter won, 21 to 14.

Yale's freshman eleven had its first chance at the varsity yesterday and reports would seem to indicate that either the freshmen have greatly improved during the last week or two or else the varsity was not in championship form, as only two touchdowns were made by the varsity.

Coburn Classical Institute had a pretty strong team this fall. In a practice game with Colby yesterday it scored 7 points, while the opposition was held scoreless.

Coach O'Rourke of the St. Louis University eleven is credited with stating that the University of Nebraska is so strong this fall that it could defeat Harvard, Yale and Centre on successive days. Nebraska no doubt has a strong eleven; but it is doubtful if Coach F. T. Dawson, who knows eastern football pretty intimately and is coaching Nebraska, would make any such claim.

H. R. Hardwick '15, one of Harvard's greatest all-round athletes, is to talk to undergraduates at that university Nov. 1 on football and the Haughton system. The talk is given for the purpose of increasing the enjoyment of the undergraduates at the games.

Leonard Brunner, halfback on the Lafayette College eleven, is one of the best all-round players of the year. He can throw forward passes exceedingly long distances. This is the third college team he has played on, as he was formerly on Lehigh and Pennsylvania elevens.

West Point is said to have been devoting much of its practice time to forward passing with a view to using it against Yale. Yale has never been very strong defending this style of play, and if it is a dry day at New Haven, Saturday, the Cadets will make it very interesting overhead for the Blue.

Reports that single tickets for the Chicago and Princeton game are being bid for at the rate of $100 apiece reminds "old timers" of the days when Harvard and Yale used to play at Springfield and similar prices were asked by speculators.

While reports state that Harvard, Yale and Princeton may have intersectional games after this year, it looks as if Princeton's trip to Chicago this week-end would be the last taken by one of the "Big Three" during college terms. It will hereafter be a case of the visiting team coming to the field of the "Big Three" if intersectional games are to continue.

Practically every student in Pennsylvania State College turned out Wednesday for a big booster mass meeting, the main object being to put fight into the Nittany eleven on the eve of departure for New York, where the all-important clash with Syracuse will take place Saturday. The auditorium was jammed to the doors by the students, who were anxious to prove to the gridders that all Pennsylvania State is behind them in their first away-from-home game of the season. Speeches were made by Coaches Hugo Bezdek, Martin, Haines and Snell, by Captain Bentz, who may be unable to start the game, and by other players. Coach Hugo Bezdek predicted an exceedingly hard game with Syracuse and pointed out the fact that Pennsylvania State has an inexperienced team that will be playing its first game on a foreign field.

NEW STANFORD GOLF CHIEF

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Oct. 25 (Special)—C. W. Putnam '23, was elected captain of the Leland Stanford Junior University golf team tonight. Putnam has been active throughout his three years in college in promoting tournaments and is working now to secure a new course. He heads a group of 20 men from whom the final group of five will be selected to represent Stanford against the University of California and in other matches.

ARCHERY

ONE of the chief features of archery this fall seems to be the growing interest which is being taken in that sport among the Boy Scouts of the United States. At the national tournament in Cooperstown, N. Y., last summer the Rome Boy Scouts under Master A. P. Knight competed in the tournament and made a splendid showing. Since then many inquiries have been made by scout masters from other sections of the country and it is expected that it will not be long before there are many such archers competing for the national prizes.

The Eastern Archery Association expects to hold its annual championship tournament at Jersey City next June and efforts are being made to get at least 50 or 75 Boy Scouts to take part in the tournament. The Rome Boy Scouts held a competitive exhibition Oct. 14, shooting 96 arrows at 60 yards for prizes offered by Dr. H. L. Lake of Fulton, N. Y. First prize was a Duff lemonwood bow, second prize three aluminium nocked arrows and third prize one aluminium nocked arrow. The following scores were turned in:

	Hits	Score
Rudolph Lagal	61	281
A. P. Knight	66	276
Charles Knight	57	241
Conrad Pressy	44	185
Spencer Drake	47	167
Joseph Strohl	34	136
Stewart Knight	26	102
Hubert Relyea	14	40

The Boy Scouts of that city also engaged in considerable practice shooting between Oct. 9 and 13, and one of the features of this work was the shooting of Joseph Strohl, who had 28 hits and a score of 130 for 30 arrows at 60 yards. This was exactly the same score of Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., the national champion, turned in for a practice shoot on Oct. 22. The arrows used by Strohl were made by him as part of the merit badge test in archery.

C. E. Dallin of Boston turned in the best card for shooting between Sept. 9 and Oct. 22 with an American round of 89—517. J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, a former champion, was next with 86—512. The best cards turned in during that time follow:

AMERICAN ROUND

		Total
C. E. Dallin, Boston	89	517
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh	86	512
James Neild, Greenfield	86	480
R. P. Elmer, Wayne	87	479
O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh	84	452
H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth	86	430
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne	80	430
E. I. Cole, Ossining	80	424
G. A. Mang, Buffalo	80	400
F. T. LePort, Kansas City	81	399
George Milne, Jersey City	76	366
James Duff, Jersey City	69	353
J. P. True, Boston	73	339
E. I. Cole, Ossining	72	317
L. C. Smith, Boston	60	312
John Barrow, Jersey City	69	299
H. A. Ives, Boston	67	291
R. R. Bennett, Pittsburgh	63	291
Richard Barrow, Jersey City	64	286
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne	60	256
Fred Cooper, Wayne	54	226
Mr. Cram, Boston, Mass	48	214
Mrs. W. H. Lawton, Wayne	31	129
Mrs. C. S. Schwarz, St. David's	25	92
SINGLE YORK ROUND		
James Neild, Greenfield	81	327
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield	62	250
S. W. Worthington, Rochester	24	92
DOUBLE YORK ROUND		
H. L. Lake, Fulton, N. Y.	123	493
ROME BOY SCOUTS (30 arrows at 60 yards)		
Joseph Strohl	28	130
A. P. Knight Jr.	28	126
Rudolph Lagal	26	142
Spencer Drake	22	100
Charles Knight	17	73
Stewart Knight	12	53
A. P. Knight	28	168
G. W. Guyer	23	99

TECH HARRIERS UP AGAINST FAST TEAMS

In spite of its impressive victory over Cornell last Saturday (marking the first reverse the Ithacans have suffered in years) the cross-country team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is by no means overconfident as regards the triangular race tomorrow afternoon with Harvard and Dartmouth.

The hill-and-dale course at Belmont, extending over five and a half or six miles, will be the scene of the race which should prove a nip-and-tuck affair all the way. The Engineers' showing at Cornell is by no means indicative of their performance tomorrow, two of the reasons being the greater length of the coming race and the fact that W. L. Keplinger '25, the fourth to score for Tech at Ithaca, will not start this time. His loss will be keenly felt, as he is one of the few men on the Engineers' team who finish a long-distance race with a burst of speed at the worsted. The majority of the members of the Tech squad are of the plodding variety, maintaining the same pace throughout the race.

Although neither Harvard nor Dartmouth has had any meets so far this season, the Engineers are aware that both the Crimson and Green have exceptional teams.

Ten men from each entrant will start and the first seven to finish will score. This departure from the usual procedure of having only five men scoring is advocated by many college track mentors and may be eventually adopted by the I. C. A. A. A. A. Although both Tech and Harvard will send 10 men to the starting line, Coach Hillman of the Green is only bringing eight athletes with him, according to word from Hanover. The first seven Tech runners to finish will constitute the team that will go to Princeton Nov. 4. The agreement with the Tigers provides for teams of seven, with only five men scoring.

GREENLEAF MEETS ALLEN

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 — Ralph Greenleaf of New York, national pocket billiard champion, tonight will defend his title against Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Mo., former champion, in the first block of 150 points of a 450 point match. The remaining points will be played tomorrow and Saturday nights. The winner will receive a diamond medal and $2500 in cash, the largest prize for pocket billiards in America.

MARINE ENGINEERS TOLD OF PROGRESS

Head of British Institute Cites Achievements That Have Aided Intercourse of Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26—At the recent annual meeting of the Institute of Marine Engineers, the new president engineer, Vice-Admiral Sir George G. Goodwin, K. C. B., LL. D., outlined the progress which had taken place in marine engineering during the last 40 years and gave an interesting account of some of the problems which at present confront this branch of mechanical activity.

The changes which had taken place, he said, were highly beneficial and useful. Engines now used are more efficient and, giving greater speed, make for better intercourse between nations. Furthermore, conditions under which engineers work have improved out of all knowledge, he declared, the personnel is better trained, has better facilities for recreation and is given more opportunities to rise to positions of authority.

Although, however, much had been accomplished, there was still more to be done—he pointed out—notably in connection with the initial training of youths who intend to take up marine engineering as their profession. Nevertheless, when all is said and done, probably more progress in marine engineering has been made during the last 40 years than in any other branch of technical knowledge. Horizontal engines have given place to vertical; boiler pressure has been increased; triple expansion engines have supplanted compound; forced draught has come into general use; water tube boilers have been introduced; while steam turbines and mechanical reduction gearing also have made their appearance. These and many other important changes have been due largely to the needs of the Royal Navy, he said, but he believed that in the future, the Merchant Service is destined to play the more important part in the development of marine engines.

No Startling Innovations In Sight

Sir George did not think any startling innovations were pending in regard to types of marine engine now in use. He did think, however, that there was much to learn with regard to getting increased power with reduced weight from both heavy oil engines and turbines. The reciprocating steam engine he regarded as having reached the zenith of its development, and though it was likely to find favor for many years to come, the future perhaps lay with engines of other types, each of which had its own set of problems to be solved.

It was extremely difficult, he said, for example, to design a steam turbine which would work economically both at full and at low powers. Progress with the Diesel Engine had been slow because of the competition of the reciprocating steam engine for which there were abundant supplies of cheap coal available. Diesel engines with electric transmission, however, he declared, now are attracting considerable attention on account of the low fuel costs involved, and developments along these lines would be awaited with interest.

Among other important developments were the attempts, notably in Germany, to apply hydraulic gearing to ships. In Great Britain, too, mechanical reduction gearing recently had been introduced in order to combine a high turbine efficiency with a high propeller efficiency. America was trying electrical gearing for the same purpose, he told his hearers. He was not prepared to say which of these was the best, because it was extremely difficult to make a comparison under conditions sufficiently similar to be instructive.

Urged Full Investigation

Sir George urged investigation of the various methods of burning efficiently oil fuels, and the nature of these fuels as well, and of conditions affecting their efficient and economic combustion. He thought, too, that the marine engineer ought to be proficient in metallurgy, so as to understand the effects produced by heat and the day's work on the structure of the metals commonly used in marine engines. Furthermore, there was the question of lubrication, which he declared they only recently had begun to understand. Corrosion of boiler and condenser tubes was another problem which had not yet been finally disposed of, he added.

The president concluded with a brief resumé of the work of the institute, which he declared had faithfully carried out its avowed objects, viz., to associate practice with technical knowledge, to facilitate the interchange of ideas and of information relating to marine engineering, to afford facilities for the education of marine engineers and to improve their status and that of their profession.

"The institute," he declared, "can justly be proud of its past efforts, it can look forward with confidence to a flourishing future, and in wishing it success in its good work, I am sure I carry with me the whole of the marine engineering world."

GREEK NEWSPAPERS GRATEFUL FOR AID GIVEN BY AMERICANS

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 1—The helpful part played by American warships in succoring the Smyrna refugees has been favorably commented upon by Greek newspapers. The following extracts are taken from papers published in Athens:

From the Daily Skrip—"While the fleets of powerful Europe stood silent before the butchery of Christians, America did all she could to save whatever was to be saved from destruction. Never before did the strength of the great American people manifest itself in a more benevolent way." From the Kathimerine—"As soon as they landed in Piræus, the poor Smyrna refugees knelt down and said: 'God bless America and her citizens.' Along with these refugees the whole of Greece is grateful to America. During the terrible tragedy of Asia Minor, the only saviors of the innocent were the Americans." From the Nea Himera—"The Ionian refugees are full of emotion when they speak of the heroism of the American sailors. While the sailors of European warships stood idly by, watching a spectacle taken from Dante's Inferno, the American sailors showed all the nobility of their nature and all that is best in human character."

BRITISH LABOR LEADER FAVORS DISCONTENT

TORONTO, Oct. 14—At an address to a Labor gathering in Toronto last night, Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, British Labor, M. P., said "The first duty of a Labor government should be to make people discontented, then there will be a general desire to make things better and thought will be given as to how to do it."

Asked whether the British Labor Party had associated itself with the Communists, the Colonel said it had not. It would not be good politics, as they would never stand the least chance of getting into power if they did associate with them. The Labor Party in Britain was very progressive, and held 10 meetings for every one by the Conservatives or Liberals. The chief difficulty of the party was to get sufficient men as leaders.

COAST CLUB BUYS MULLIGAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25—Edward Mulligan, third baseman of the Chicago American League baseball team, has been purchased by the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League and will report next season, it was announced today. The purchase is a part of the deal whereby Willie Kamm, San Francisco third baseman, goes to Chicago.

TEACHERS WILL ASK LAW FOR TASMANIA TO END CHILD LABOR

HOBART, Tasmania, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The Tasmania State School Teachers Association, at a recent conference, considered the question of child labor with relation to school attendance, and efficiency. The decision reached was that there need be some action taken by the state government to ameliorate the lot of children who live in remote country districts.

The discussion had particular reference to farms. It was stated that in many instances, children are compelled to rise early and milk several cows, then trudge long distances to school, where often they arrive too fatigued to pay proper attention to their lessons.

One speaker said he had been told that a number of children had been affected seriously by the hard work they had been called upon to perform.

The question of employing children in the hop-fields also was dealt with, and it was decided to urge upon the Minister of Education the necessity of introducing legislation to prohibit employment for profit of children under 14.

RELIEF FOR RUSSIAN STUDENTS

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1—Russian students to the number of 10,000 will be fed by American relief during the coming scholastic year. They are located in Moscow, Petrograd, Odessa, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and several other cities. There is a dearth of professional men throughout Russia at the present time, and it is purposed to help remedy this deficiency by extending help to the classes which eventually will graduate and fill the vacant posts.

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SOVIET RELIGIOUS RIVALRY FORECAST

Delegates at Berlin See Prospect of Contest for Supremacy

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A religious struggle for ascendancy between the Roman Catholics, the Greek Catholics, and the "living church," in sympathy with the Bolshevist aims, is forecast by members of the Russian Embassy in Berlin, where Soviet delegates assert that the Government, so far as it is concerned, will hold the balance even between the various denominations. These Russians believe the Greek Catholics will try to hold their former strong grip on the people and their wealth, while the Roman Catholics will try to supplant them in these things, and the "living church" will fight to gain the lead. The consensus was that while the Greek church is greatly impoverished, due to the wholesale confiscations of treasures and property held by it, the treasure alone which, the Soviet authorities have seized amounting to what was estimated at hundreds of millions of rubles, it is still in a position to wage a strong warfare to hold on to what it has left.

At the Soviet Embassy the "living church" was declared to be "in political agreement" with the Soviets, while the Greek church had shown itself to be in bitter hostility to Bolshevism. The Greek clergy were charged with having fomented revolutions and risings, discontent and opposition to everything Bolshevism stands for. The Roman Catholics were characterized as having "attended to their own business of distributing corn."

Despite the alleged attitude of the Greek church, it was declared that the Soviet Republic did not propose to discriminate against it, but that it should have equal opportunity.

The October (1917) revolution proclaimed freedom of religious worship in Russia, but definite legislation to this end has never been enacted. The scheme now, it was said, is to give definite form to this proclamation made five years ago, to lay down precise laws governing the churches represented in Russia and to make the election of priests incumbent on the people or their accredited religious representatives, such priests deriving their support from their congregations, instead of from the State.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Many Ways of Signaling

DO YOU know what a semaphore is? Perhaps not, as it is not a word that one hears often, and does not sound as interesting as it really is.

We all know how important it is to be able to send news from one place to another as quickly as possible. If we were to find, one fine day, that there was to be no more wireless, that telephones and telegraphs had stopped, too, and that we were not going to have them any more, how much we should miss them. Now, for hundreds and hundreds of years people lived like that. They were trying always to invent some system of signaling, so that news from one place could be passed on to another. Semaphore signaling was one of these, and it was in use for centuries.

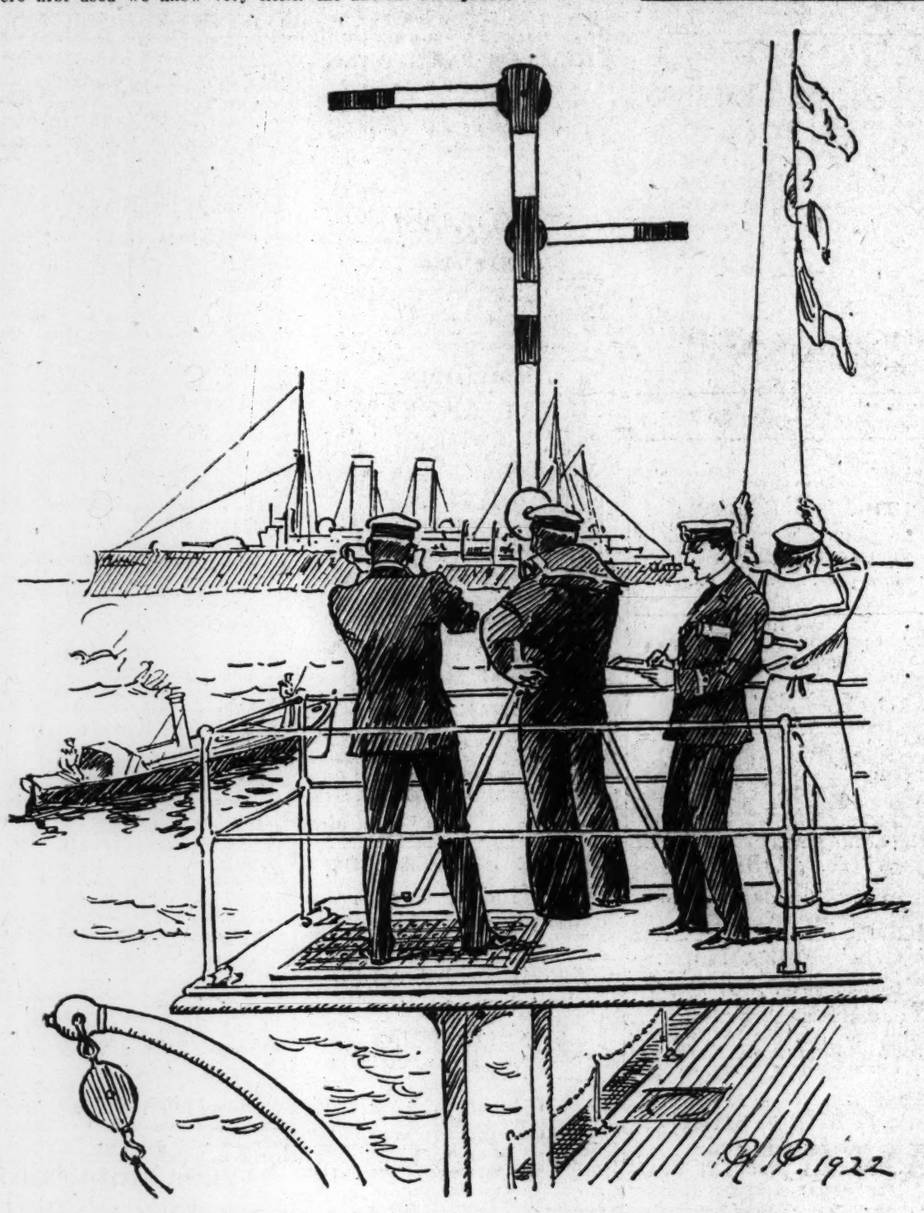
The semaphore itself is a tall post, with one or more movable arms, and by means of a code it was known from the position of the arms what the people working it were trying to say. We have all seen them so often that we could not count the times, only we did not know that they were semaphores. When railways first began to run, that was the system which was adopted, and railway signals were practically the same semaphores which have been used for ages. As we all know, when the arm is straight out, the line is closed, and the approaching train must pull up and wait; but when the arm is hanging down, then it is clear and the train can go straight on. Sometimes there is more than one arm, and, on different railways and in different countries, the details of the system vary, but this is one of the points on which most of them agree.

The Signaling System

It is interesting to look at a railway signal and to think that, in the long years before the discovery of electricity, that same system was one of the best they had for passing on news. Night signaling was comparatively easy, for they could always use lights; in clear weather a flash of gunpowder can be seen for 40 miles, and a rocket, fired at sea, for 50 or 60. But it was much more difficult during daylight. Nowadays we use the heliograph. That is a clever arrangement of mirrors which flashes messages by sunlight. It is believed that, in ancient days, the Greeks did something of the same sort, but in a very primitive way. They used their shields for flashing messages to one another across their battle fields. Flags were often used as signals in the ancient navies. The famous ships of ancient Venice used them. Some of the native races on the northwest frontier of India have a peculiar method with different colored lights, and they flash messages in that way over long distances. The methods of past time sound rough and ready to us, but the character of the times was so totally different then. For instance, once before the Norman Conquest, when a French king who had been in England was about to return to his own country, several of his nobles, who were to form his escort, stationed themselves on the French coast near Boulogne, and set fire to some cottages close by, just to show that they had arrived. King Athelstan, who was waiting with the king on the English shore, opposite, did the same thing on his side. It was the prearranged signal, and, when the Frenchmen saw the blaze, they knew that their king was about to embark. One would really like to know how many houses they consumed between them over that one signal. Imagine anyone doing such a thing in these days! But these houses were only built of wood, and, as there was plenty of timber near at hand, it was easy to construct others.

When Semaphores Were First Used

Of just exactly how semaphores were first used we know very little. They must have been placed fairly close together for the movements to have been visible. There must have been a long line of them from one given point to another. When telescopes were invented fewer would be required, as they could be placed so much farther apart. But although telegraphs, telephones, and wireless have put an end to semaphore signaling across long distances on land, it is still used in most navies for short distances. Sometimes it is a regular wooden semaphore, moved by levers, and sometimes it is a human being. In the last case, the man's body takes the place of the wooden post, and by holding flags in his hands it is easy to see how he is placing his arms. We have all often seen this kind of flag signaling, but many of us did not realize that we were looking at the modern form of the ancient semaphore.



The Semaphore as Still Used in the Navy for Minor Signals

A Mighty Tree

THIS is the kauri pine, which is sometimes called "Colonial oak." It grows only in that part of New Zealand which tapers to a narrow peninsula in the north. Unlike pines in other countries, it has, instead of needles, small leaves. They are of an olive-green color, and, in the early spring, the tree is covered with tiny white blossoms; in the autumn, with apple-shaped cones. Sometimes the kauri towers singly or in a group amongst mixed bush. But, as a rule, it is what is called gregarious. That is to say, it grows in forests of its own kind. At one time these trees used to cover hill and dale for hundreds of miles.

The trees stand close together, and are bare of branches until near the top. When quite ordinary in size, they are 20 feet in girth and 100 feet high, while patriarchs soar to close on 200 feet, with a girth of 70 feet. In England the highest and thickest oak is less than half that size, and even then is looked upon as extraordinarily large. In New Zealand there are square miles of kauris much larger. Their trunks are more like a factory chimney than anything else, and when laid low, allow a party of eight to dance a quadrille upon them with ease. A grove of kauris once seen can never be forgotten. Their mighty pillars, smooth and dark, are all of the same size, and buried in twilight, a silence that the wildest storm disturbs only with ripples of sound. Of animal life there is hardly any, and little undergrowth. The kauri reigns supreme in its own domain.

Supreme in Its Own Domain

Captain Cook, the great navigator, pronounced it superior to Norway pine, a judgment which experience has proved to be true. For a generation it was used in building the ships of the British Navy for masts and yards, and in New Zealand itself houses and furniture are made of it, except in the heart of the towns where brick or stone is compulsory for building. So iron is its heart that the weather boards of houses, put together by pioneers of the fifties and sixties, and pulled down in the march of progress, have been found in a perfect state of preservation. Kauri pillars sunk in the earth or fresh water seem impervious to damp or the attacks of insects.

Nor does the value of one of the royalest trees in the world end with the wood. The soil in which it lived is left rich in the gum which dropped from its trunk and arms. At first this gum was a milky white color, but with time and the pressure of the earth, it solidifies like peat into coal and, when dug out, is a brown or amber-colored substance, not unlike amber, but not so hard. The finest varnishes are made of kauri gum, and so important has the trade in it become that it far exceeds in value the export of kauri timber. At intervals in the forest the bushman comes across a tree the bark of which, instead of being smooth, is rough and knotty. It yields the most ornamental of New Zealand woods—mottled kauri. Of a deep creamy color, it is beautifully marked in deep browns, and takes on a high polish. It is much prized for making fine furniture.

Whereabouts It Grows

The kauri will not grow in the open. In cutting down bush, a specially fine tree is often left to ornament the landscape. But it never survives. The kauri can only live amongst other trees. Nor does it look so impressive standing alone as in a group, because the crown in comparison with the size of the trunk is small. Trees that grow only in forests are seldom so shapely as trees that grow singly as well as in groups. Their development is restricted. Already many of the forests have been cut down, and, unless some of those that remain are reserved by the Government, they, too, will fall under the bushman's ax. It may be said why not plant others? The reason is that the kauri takes many centuries to mature. There will, of course, always be kauris in the mixed bush, but there will be few of them compared to the number there is now.

On Making a Picnic Fire

ALL boys think a fire is an important part of a picnic, and many of them get the knack of the experienced woodman in knowing what wood to collect, how to make it burn and how to boil a kettle over it or make a fry. There are some woods that will burn well, others that are no good. The knowing fuel collector, even in wet weather, will soon have his fire going. He will get little dry, but not fallen, twigs from the hawthorn or pine or fir. If gorse is available, he will pick out old brown pieces, disdaining the prickles. They are splendid for starting the blaze and can be lit with a match, like a firelighter. When once started, these dry bits will soon burn up and almost any kind of wood can be piled on, unless it is full of sap. Rotten wood, off the ground, will only put the fire out. A good dodge for testing whether wood will burn is to listen to the sound it makes when broken. If it gives a sharp crack, it will burn.

There is no day in the year when a fire cannot be made. However wet the previous day has been, dry fuel can be found in thick bushes or under an overhanging rock or wall.

When the first crackling fire has subsided a little and the larger sticks are well alight, a tripod of three green sticks can be made or a large branch supported across the flames with short side shoots to hang the kettle on. Later, when the fire is reduced to a glowing mass, potatoes can be buried among the embers to roast.

The Young Bushwhackers

"IS THAT you, Dick? This is Jack speaking. What do you say to a hike through the Gatineau woods?"

"Just the day for it. Can I bring Patsy with me?"

"Fine. I'll take you two up in my motor in an hour. Be sure and pack a good lunch."

Patsy was Dick's younger sister, but, when she was dressed for the woods, you could hardly have told her from a boy. Each one carried a knapsack, containing food and a few necessary utensils, a pocket knife, matches; each went bareheaded and barekneed; Jack had a small compass, Dick field-glasses. And the day was exactly right for such a lark, being neither too hot nor too cold, with a blustery wind and a cloud-patched sky.

A 10-minute ride brought them onto country roads, lined with reddening maples. Another 10 minutes and they were spinning along between rugged hills, with fleeting glimpses of their valley city far below them. Soon even farmhouses became scarce, and they were riding between walls of dense forest, crossing small bridges, but ever mounting upward. Then Meach Lake gleamed through the trees and they drew up at the roadhouse, put the car in the shed, and began their hike.

Meach Lake is four miles long, with a narrow road along one side. The idea was to circle right around the lake and take the car home. First, however, they paused to cut sticks and to study the small map Dick had brought.

"It is going to be rough traveling on the far side," mused Jack.

"All the better," said Patsy. "The sooner we get away from roads and right in the bush, the jollier it will be."

No Ordinary Road

But this was no ordinary road, not a bit of it. It billowed up and down and dodged around corners in the most boisterous way, perhaps in order to keep from tumbling into the lake. Great ash and maple interlocked their branches overhead, wild asters and everlasting, scarlet cornel and pigeon berries decorated the tangle about their feet. Someone was always pointing his or her stick at something worth special attention.

"What time is it?" asked Dick at last.

"One o'clock! How the time has flown. And here is the end of the lake. Who's in favor of lunch?"

Everyone, of course. So they chose a spot between the road and the water, where the bushes sheltered them from the wind but not from the sun, made a small fire and explored the interior of their kitbags. Then, while Jack fried bacon and eggs, Dick hung the aluminium pot and made cocoa, and Patsy spread out the plates and cups and tended the fire. Fifteen minutes after stopping, they were enjoying a lunch that somehow seemed a little bit better than anything cooked at home on an ordinary stove. After the last crumb of cake was consumed, the fire was carefully drowned out and the expedition continued happily on its way.

The road took a long curve about the end of the lake and then struck straight off through the wilderness for the Gatineau River, 10 miles distant. But they must find a trail leading back around the lake. It was only a faintly worn wood road, clogged with wild asters and banked with chokecherries, but reminding one somehow of secret ways leading to enchanted castles and sleeping beauties.

"This is nice," murmured Patsy.

They broke off sprays loaded with the black berries, eating as they walked. A crested flycatcher shouted shrilly, volleying ahead to tell all the world about them. That started a couple of red squirrels making rude remarks. For a few minutes it seemed a noisy place. Later a covey of partridge whirred up ahead. Golden-winged woodpeckers whistled continuously. Crimson leaf clusters were flung like marvelous banners against the intense blue. It was really too wonderful for words, and the three small figures slipped along the trail as silently as Indians.

Silent as Indians

In time, however, Dick noticed that the path was bending too much to the east, taking them farther and farther from the lake. They got out the map and the compass and decided to cut straight as a crow flies for their destination.

"That will be exciting," cried Patsy.

It was. The branches bent aside to let them pass and then closed up behind them again, so that it seemed as though they were always in a small room with changing walls. One minute they would be clambering over rotting trunks, the next crossing an alder swamp, then through more open timber, where they could gaze down beech and maple corridors. They spied many deer tracks, frightened scores of squirrels and partridge, and felt like explorers in undiscovered country.

"I wonder just where we will come out," said Jack at last.

"As long as we don't miss the lake entirely and find ourselves in an endless wilderness—" replied Jack.

"All the better," smiled Patsy. "What fun to be out all night!"

But the boys were too good woodsmen for that to happen. They finally broke out on to the lake, where there was an old abandoned farm. The meadows were covered with rank grass, the fences were tumbling to pieces. As they passed the weather-beaten cottage, a girl in a red pinafore ran toward them.

"Well, Patsy, and where are you coming from? Come on in and see us."

"Hello, Tilly. I didn't know you were up here. You know Jack and Dick."

Then the rest of Tilly's family came out and insisted on the three hikers coming in to a supper of corn on the cob, and everybody talked and ate at once and had a glorious time all around. They waited until 9 o'clock and finished the last two miles of their walk with the strange, cool light of the moon splashing down through the network of leaves.

LLOYD ROBERTS.

A Habit of Cat-Fish

Some South American catfish have a remarkable way of getting upstream. Being encased in a stiff armor, they cannot jump. So they deliberately leave the water, using their side fins which have sharp spines, like feet; and crawl around the falls, entering the water on the other side.

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The information is valuable to those who have coats to buy.

Bobby and the Bells

SUPPER was over and already the sun was making long shadows, where the trees stood in a group at the corner of the green. The shadows reached almost to the pump, which stretched in turn to touch, with its shadow, the low bench upon which Mr. Widden was peacefully enjoying the end of the summer day. Mr. Widden occupied one end of the bench and blinked pleasantly into the level sunshine, while Bobby, astride the further end, whittled a stick and watched him.

"Mr. Widden," he said at length, "I be wantin' somethin'."

"Eh?" said Mr. Widden, coming back with an effort from his reverie and cocking his eye at Bobby.

"I be, sure," said the boy.

"An' what might thee be wantin', eh?"

"I be wantin' mighty bad to go up the belfry this very night before the moon be up."

"Belfry indeed! An' what next? An' who's to take thee up belfry, I'd like to know?"

Bobby cast his stick into the hedge behind him and shifted down the bench toward Mr. Widden.

"You promised, you know," he said.

"Promised?" Mr. Widden was fairly awake now. "I promised nothin', to be sure! An' what art wantin' with belfry at this time o' day?"

"I be wantin' to see the bells," said Bobby, "near to. The ones what ring o' Sundays."

Mr. Widden grunted.

"Gi' me the key o' the tower, then." Bobby was stuffing his jackknife into a small pocket. "I'd be fine glad to go by mysel'."

Mr. Widden Keeps His Promise

But Mr. Widden would not part with his key and so the matter ended by the two crossing the green together, just as the sun dipped behind Mr. Widden's cottage, and finding their way to the oaken doorway almost hidden in the ivy of the old tower.

Mr. Widden put the key into the lock and turned it.

Inside it was quite dark, or seemed so at first, and the pair had to grope their way to the bottom step before they began to climb—Mr. Widden first, with many grunts and groans, and Bobby, brave, but following very close behind. Now and then they passed a tiny slit in the wall which let in a thin shaft of daylight, and then again all would be dark until another slit showed how far above the treetops they had risen. Then Mr. Widden stepped aside onto a small platform, and, opening another door, passed through into a square room filled, except for a narrow gallery all round, with silent giants.

The bells!

How still they were! In the dim light from the shuttered windows, Bobby gazed at them and held his breath.

"Big, eh?" said Mr. Widden.

"They're asleep!" whispered Bobby.

"Ay," said Mr. Widden, regarding them thoughtfully. "Asleep they be, for sure."

"But if they woke? O! if they woke. The tower would swing, and we would swing, 'till my hands would be across my ears and we would run down them stairs, Mr. Widden, a deal faster than what we ran up!"

If the Bells Woke Up

"We would that!" Mr. Widden agreed. "See that big 'un—him with the gert tongue there. He be the lowest note; the biggest be always the lowest; and he sing four notes every time he be swung, so Tom says—and he ought to know seein' as it's him what swings 'un—sings 'em like what 'e calls a common chord, same as they plays on the piana; not one note after t'other, but all together like a chord every time clapper hits the lip—so Tom says, an' he ought to know. An' he huz another note lower down than the strike note—they calls that the 'hum note'—an' it is the big sound of all them notes taken together. Ay, a wonderful thing is a bell, for sure. They all have their four notes, every one o' them. An' they never gets out o' tune."

"But sometimes they seem out o' tune," said Bobby.

"Ay, they do. But that's not because they has got out, but because they was made out for a start; seein' as the old chaps what made 'em so long since hadn't got no foundery with machinery an' the like to help 'em, but had to make 'em best way they could—which sometimes fetched up wi' a bell fair out o' tune, for sure."

"It's dark up here," said Bobby, "an' owls come out at sundown; an' bats. They be brave enough while the bells be asleep—but when the sun be up an' them gert bells swing an' shout, where be the bats an' the owls then?"

"Close tucked in the ivy, for sure," said Mr. Widden.

"Close tucked in the ivy," Bobby repeated. "Goodnight, bells. Tomorrow, sure I shall hear you say 'Good morning'!"

Muffin Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The roadway has a carpet
Of leaves all gold and brown,
And here and there, and everywhere,
And all around the town,
I hear a tinkle tinkle,
And a cheery ding-a-dong,
So I hurry to the gate to see
The muffins come along.

I've got a silver sixpence,
And I've got a china plate,
And the leaves are all a-blowing
As I stand beside the gate.
But in the house it's cosy
And as jolly as can be—
We'll toast the seven muffins
And we'll butter them for tea!

The wind's begun to whimper
In the trees along the Dell;
The mowing time is over,
And the reaping time as well.
The days are getting shorter
With the falling of the year
And the leaves are turning golden
Now the Muffin Man is here.

A Spider's Nest

The trap-door spider's nest is like a net of finest gauze, spread upon the grass. The spider comes out of his nest at dusk, fastens back his front door with a silken cord, erects a long web and settles down comfortably. At dawn the web is taken down, the trap-door lowered and the spider is not seen until evening, when the same performance is repeated.

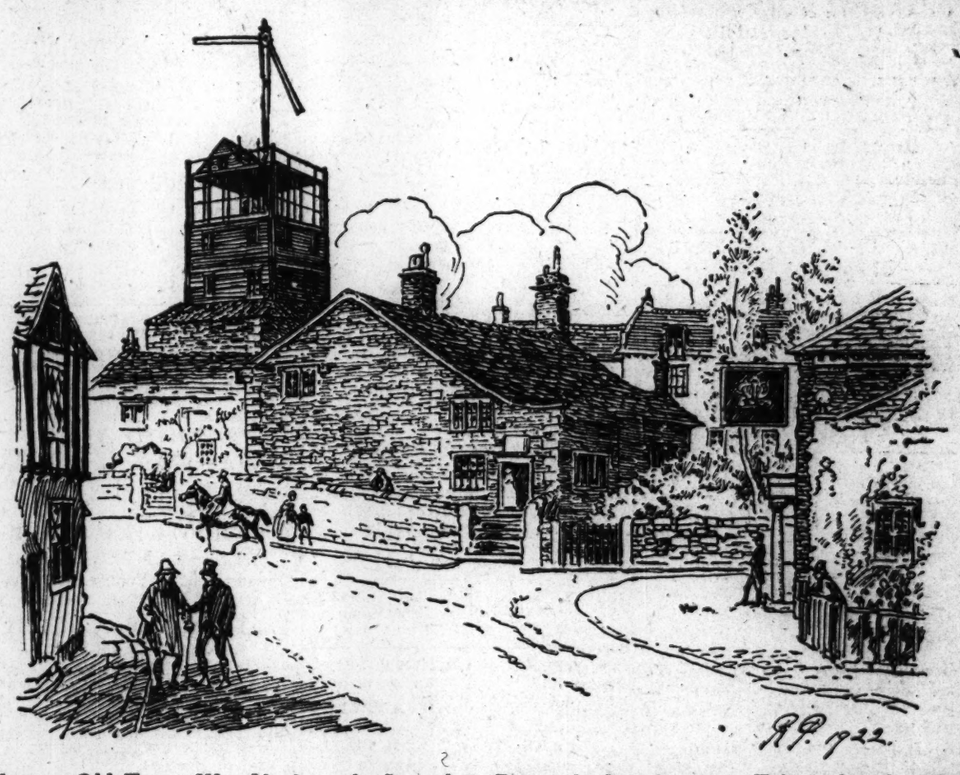
Hidden Weights and Measures

In each of the following sentences is a term of weight or measure, the letters spelling it being in their correct order. Can you find them?

1. I really consider John's handwriting illegible.
2. I think you had better wrap in tissue paper each piece of bric-a-brac.
3. "Where's Elmer? O! dear! I want him."
4. Mr. Brown has 14 horses, but is selling all on account of moving west.
5. Harry started off on his vacation in a pouring rain.
6. It won't do for one to be too unceremonious.
7. I intend to go to the radio concert tonight.
8. There are great problems to be solved in China.
9. Every student should strive very arduously to master every lesson every day.
10. When we came from the dam I left my note-book behind.

The key to the puzzle, Hidden Relatives, which appeared on this page for Oct. 12, is as follows:

1. Son.	6. Uncle.
2. Wife.	7. Husband.
3. Sister.	8. Aunt.
4. Father.	9. Niece.
5. Mother.	10. Parent.



How an Old Tower Was Used for the Semaphore Before the Introduction of Telegraphing by Wire

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THE HOME FORUM

"Never to Leave Sweet Venice"

NOT many days ago I was in the country along cool foot-paths, through woods where the leaves had already begun to have that dull green color suggestive of the browns and glorious reds to come. The crackle underfoot was insistent, too, as if the tenderness of summer were becoming indurate in preparation for the autumn and the rigors of winter. But, coming out of the woods a little way, I chanced upon a vigorous stream, bubbling noisily over the stones, and farther on an old grist mill, the water lapping at the foundations, in little waves which broke against the obstruction and, failing of exit, slid past, just, I thought, as the waters of the canals do in Venice, beating against the stones of the ancient buildings which hem them in. The reflection gave me that dim longing for something still loved but too far away to be reached except in the imagination; to see an old friend, or to cover again remembered ground, and perhaps discover that the old charm is as enduring as ever.

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But I could not go to Venice, so I did the next best thing. I spent most of a day at the Metropolitan, and there on the crowded walls I found many a picture of this city of the marshes in all her phases except, perhaps, the colorless one in which she was wrapped when first I saw her—a night in August ten years ago, under the veil of a steady rain. There is the sublimated Venice of Turner, a Venice I have never seen much as I should like to—a feeling rather like his answer to a criticism of one of his sunsets—"The Grand Canal" with water changing from green to a blue fading into the sky, very white clouds, boats decorated with many colored flags, gondolas with all the air of leisure which lurks within their lines, the Campanile rising in the distance over the tops of the palaces. There is another canal by Rico: steps, and a child paddling his feet in the water, a tree with trunk and branches etiolated against a blue sky, a bridge, and gondolas resting on the blues and reds of the waters. There are the water-colors of Sargent, "Venetian Canal," and "The Giudecca," one of the islands of Venice. Charles Yriarte describing it at night says, "The Giudecca is long and low, and becomes faint and almost bluish as it prolongs itself towards the horizon." There are Brabizon's water-color of San Giorgio, and Ruskin in a "Colonnade of the Ducal Palace." W. Gedney Bunce has "A Morning View in Venice" of greens, grays, dull purples and blues, yellow in the sails of the boats, all painted in brush-strokes from lower left to upper right. There is an interior of St. Mark's by Yewell, and "The Inundation of the Piazza of St. Mark's" by the Frenchman, Felix Ziem, as well as his "Venice" of the coming twilight with some yellow of the sun still left in the sky. Bunce has painted another picture of her in the early morning, orange sails and a cloudy sky, dark shadows and trees.

It is said that Venice changes from hour to hour, that a painter has to work quickly to get one phase which has attracted him, for never is she quite the same. The variableness of her moods constitutes half her spell and her more than mere beauty the other half. Colors seem brighter, shadows blacker, and when the mists enfold her, the dimmed outlines of her time-stained buildings take on a melting loveliness which belongs to no place on earth, except "Fayre Venice, flower of the last world's delight," as Spenser calls her.

Goldoni was born in Venice in 1707 "in a large and beautiful house" and in describing the theaters of his days mentions with pride that "there are none of them which have not had works of mine, and which have not contributed both to my honor and profit." In Cadore, a few miles from the Alps, Titian was born, but he came to Venice and lived in an uncle's house and studied with Gian Bellini and other painters, till he adopted Giorgione's method—so states Vasari—and imitated it so well that his work was sometimes taken for that of Giorgione. Indeed, the latter became so vexed that he refused to let Titian work with him any longer. And when Vasari "was in Venice in 1566, he went to visit Titian, and found him, old as he was, with his brush in his hand, painting."

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There are memories of Thomas Moore and Byron, Browning and Shelley; of Mendelssohn, who writes in 1830, "Italy at last. . . . In the afternoon I had a row on the Adriatic. . . . The Piazza of St. Mark where in the twilight there is always an immense crowd and crush of people. . . . And so I am actually in Venice. . . . What a man that Titian was!" Dickens saw "old Shylock passing to and fro upon a bridge, all built upon with shops and humming with the tongues of men; a form I seemed to know for Desdemona's leaned down through a latticed blind to pluck a flower."

Thus the city built on island and marsh by the people of Aquileia and Padua fleeing from Attila, king of the Huns, and his hordes, became the "sleeping fairy world" of Hans Andersen, its palaces "like fabrics of enchantment," according to Shelley.

Then, too, Shelley sighs, "Never to leave sweet Venice," but as he left her, even so do I, with the closing of the doors of the Metropolitan.

R. L. A.

Where Cliff and Sea Meet

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From April to November

We remember asking a genial Anglo-American novelist which was his favourite month or season, and receiving the winningly urbane answer, "I support them all with equanimity." His surroundings were indeed ample, and such as were conducive to the savouring of the charm, not only of spring flowers and sunshine, but also of November frosts and fogs. But there are mortals, many of them less fortunately placed, who find all kinds of weather good and all times of the year delightful. . . .

The writer confesses that he is unable to answer his own query as to the months of the year. There is the time of the first flush of pink almond blossom, the time of a new stir and excitement when whispers of a happy, unsuspected secret are going all abroad, and little by little, here and there, a world that has only known winter, a world of rock and ice, breaks into flower. There are those skies of mid-April when the swallows come back to Europe, that smile of the earth as of a child's face with all trouble washed away. There are the fairy cowslip meadows of the first week in May, the time of tulips. But better still is the time of sweet peas, the early days of July, when the soft, warm, delicate blue of the sky is flecked and veined with streaks of lucid, pearly cloud. But best of all is harvest weather, the week when August melts into September, the most magical week of the year, with its mystery and repose, its hush, its ripeness, its mellowness. . . .

September is the year's time of unanxious tranquillity and leisure. Its blue, at any rate, in happy southern-sloping places, is unflecked and stainless, infinitely pure and transparent. From it great waves of golden sunlight pour in floods over cheery market-places and come streaming through the windows of great Gothic cathedrals. The heat and labour of the year are over, and the world is filled with a sense of gossip and holiday. With October the aspect of things becomes more subtle, the sensation they give more rarefied. Who can tell aright of the changing wonderland of the mists . . . the late autumn trees' rare gold?—R. L. Gales, in "Old World Essays."

Discrimination in Slang

I ask the Reader to believe that the whole question of Language is one of extreme difficulty—and of extreme importance. French critics, who really know something about words, have long since pointed out that French words are perfectly clear, defined and disciplined materials—like the tesserae of a mosaic. Our words, on the other hand, have each a blurred edge—someone had called it an aura. . . . For the French poet is continually thinking of the exact sense of a word—the English is forever haunted by the word's associations. As far as I am concerned, I hold no personal brief for French Verse—that may soothe the agitated patriotic breast! There is for me a small amount of extremely beautiful French Vers Libre, but French formal verse I have always found absolutely unreadable. It is more sterilized by its conventions than is the usual English formal verse by its traditionalisms. Nevertheless it is nearer to the popular life of France, simply because its substance, depending on its word-meanings, is more comprehensible. You might put it that Keats is more comprehensible. You might put it that Keats is more beautiful to the connoisseur of obsolescent verbiage than ever Musset could be to any one—but Musset, or the Parnassiens, can be read with a high poetic pleasure not only by Academicians but by marchands des quatre saisons—costermongers who have never read a word of Ronsard or Villon. . . .

For myself, I have always tended to the use of slang, even in passages of gravity, when slang would express a fine shade that could only otherwise be put in a great number of sanctioned words. (I will ask the reader to believe that I am at least as well acquainted with obsolete words as any Parnassian poet; that is only a matter of memory.) But humanity, as the immense ages roll on, develops new senses and new faculties; it is obvious that our nerves and senses today are things very different from those that distinguished the Victorians. . . . And slang, very frequently, is the mutinous effort of some free, barbarian spirit, to express a difficult truth. I don't know, innovating purist that I am, that I shall ever bring myself to use the phrase "not half" in verse or in grave prose—and yet I should find it not half difficult to define the exact degree, quantitative or commendatory, that "not half" expresses. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, said that the man who would use the word "commence"—which in his day was slang—was a scoundrel. . . . The really gifted writer would, I suppose, be the man who could perceive, prophetically, what new words of his day were destined to remain fresh in the ear.—Ford Madox Hueffer, in "Thus to Revisit."

AH, THOSE Cornish cliffs! with their steep ascent and descent, the bracken-covered hillside and tinkling streams flowing down to the sea, with the scent of honeysuckle and song of many a bird. They may have their detractors, who call them treeless and pity those who visit them, but to others their changeful aspect overlooking the broad expanse of the Atlantic makes a strong appeal.

To quote Bernard Moore:

"An ancient engine with puff nigh gone
Drags a couple of coaches on
Close where a stream runs all the way
Muttering music night and day; . . .

"And the stream spreads out to a river wide
Where ships creep up at the turn of tide
Till a tangle of spars on a blue sky spun
Gives me the sign of the journey done;
And I stand contented on the quay
And hear the surging song of the sea."

Lying Outside in Hawaii

A night in March it was—the air soft as thistledown. The moon, half-veiled, cast its dim light on the shimmering waters as we idly rested on the lanai.

At sea it was dark and misty, but the shore was a fairyland. The great banyan tree in the midst of Moana's garden danced with myriad lights of red and white. Moonbeams skipped and played on the incoming tide as it swept the shore in rhythmic beat. The lunar rainbow silvered the valley and mountainsides. Of the palm silhouettes—can we tell! And the gloss on the cocoanut leaves was like a stray moonbeam stopped in its flight to earth!

There are soft musical murmurings deepening into song. Of Aloha land these Hawaiians sing—of whispering winds; of flowers of the field; of waves as they beat on the shore. They sing of the birds and the butterfly's wing; they hint romance deep and weird and lovingly bid you to land. In plaintive wail and pleading sighs their songs melt away in the mist.

Were you to land, you would be entwined with flowers—the "leis." They are woven of lilies and roses, of violets, hydrangeas and ilimas, and into each flower is breathed welcome, sweet wishes and friendly affection—all summed up in the love-word "Aloha."

The Arrival of "Boz"

On the publication of Pickwick in 1837 the English novel was in need of some vitalizing influence. The deep-veined humanity of Fielding had found no worthy successor. Scott had ransacked the Middle Ages to colour his romances. Jane Austen's delicate filagree work was too fragile for the wear and tear of ordinary humanity. The modern psychological novel from the Yorkshire moors and of sturdy radicalism from the parsonage at Eversley had not yet been sounded.

The stage was clear. A brisk, alert young journalist, "Boz" entered. It was felt immediately that a new force had come into English letters. Dickens came; he joked; he conquered.

As a thinker we may not always find him satisfying. As an artist we may demur to his over-insistence on the primary colours, but the splendid humanity that breaks through his writings is a source of continual delight. Those of us who expect the novelist to be a guide, philosopher, and friend, may object to his summary views on poetic justice. But as Hazlitt said à propos of Wordsworth, let us take the gifts the gods provide without grumbling. The author of Pickwick never posed as a philosopher or undertook to be a guide. He was content to be a friend, and a more genial, inspiriting companion it would be hard to find.

Humorists like Dickens have what may be called rainbow sympathies, where smiles constantly irradiate the tears. Laughter and tears lie closely together, and frequently invade one another's territory. Dickens is never more effective than when he is smiling through his tears. . . . Humour divorced from pathos becomes hard and cynical, and where there is no restraining touch of humour pathos is apt to become maudlin and mawkish. This is especially true in the case of Dickens, as will be noted anon. The humour of Dickens is always clean and wholesome; his satire is reserved for what is mean and unlovely, but it carries no sneer with it. It is not corrosive as is some satire; merely antiseptic. . . .

The distinguishing quality of Dickens's humor is its exuberant prodigality. Fielding is as shrewd in his satire; Goldsmith can equal him in the quaint humanity of his pictures; Thackeray often excels in delicacy of touch; George Eliot in intellectual quality; but in mere quantity of humour Dickens holds his own against all comers. He deals with us royally, flinging his humour broadcast right and left. Never was there such a literary spendthrift. This it is that gives such astounding vitality to his books, that makes his descriptions glow with startling reality, that carries away the reader even against his own critical judgment. . . . Perhaps he is not impeccable always on matter of taste, but considering the ground he traveled over, the wide field of observation, the wonder is that he rose so well and so often above vulgarities and buffooneries. On the whole, no cleaner, saner humorist ever put pen to paper.—Arthur Rickett, in "Personal Forces in Modern Literature."

Dawn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dawn where the jubilant watching hills
Lift up their foreheads to the light;
Dawn where a golden glory fills
The valleys, struggling out of night;
Dawn on the waters, tossing bright
Out to the far horizon's rim—
Glad dawn, the world around, despite
The crouching shadows, vast and grim!

Ay, dawn for all the race, though dim
It shines, through haze of doubts and fears,
And veiled with mists from streams that brim
All bitter with the nations' tears!
Humanity stands up, and peers
With eyes of hope where dawn-light fills
Her valleys, and the cloud-wrack clears
From off her everlasting hills!

Minnie Leona Upton.

More Harmony in Our Streets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MEMBER of the American Bar Association recently said, in commenting on lawlessness and crime, that "the man in the street must be made to feel that the law is the friend of the people, and not an enemy, and that the institutions of society are for the protection and happiness of the people." We can indeed be grateful for this simple statement of fact; for, as all true laws, aimed to maintain harmony on earth, are really friends to mankind, all should desire to know such impersonal friends, and constantly rely on their kindly protection. This loyalty would add much to the sum total of human happiness, and to the peace of those appointed to enforce laws and ordinances.

To those who clearly see that all true law finds its origin in the divine Mind, and that law is therefore an essential reality, it is apparent that all earthly discords are due to disregard of law. Disrespect for law is a crying evil everywhere, especially in large cities. But, happily, mortals are awakening to see that all the good which they have and enjoy comes to them through divine law, and are learning in consequence to respect and obey the so-called human laws framed for the common good.

Christian Science teaches the practical and ideal attitude regarding individual co-operation with all who represent the civil law. Hence, for example, those who study this Science find in its teachings much encouragement to extend a hearty obedience to the traffic ordinances in the large cities, wherein the street crossings must provide passage during most of the daytime for vehicles and thousands of men, women, and children on foot. These ordinances, framed for the easy progress and safe passage of vehicles, cars, and pedestrians alike, are much disobeyed daily, mostly by "the man in the street." This common disregard of law causes not a little confusion, anxiety, and extra care for each traffic officer, and often leads to delays or accidents. For men and women to attempt to cross a much traveled intersection between whistle signals, and while the traffic is passing them, is far from orderly, and especially trying for the policeman, whose duty it is to preserve order and safety. Moreover, it invites disaster,—the fruit of disobedience; and this should be avoided.

The Golden Rule applied to this problem would lessen the cares of the overburdened officer, and cause pedestrians to wait for the whistle (often requiring but a few seconds). Waiting at the curb—curbing one's unreasonable haste and listening for the signal—would make for right self-discipline; besides, such self-control manifests good will to the officer, who executes the law for the safety of all alike.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 215): "Christian Science demands order and truth. To abide by these we must first understand the Principle and object of our work, and be clear that it is Love, peace, and good will toward men." Many have found that the application of this ideal to civic problems brings a satisfying reward; for it gives men a sense of happiness to radiate good will, and act on its wholesome impulses. To set an orderly example of right support of any civil officer in his upholding of the law, is never lost. Anyone can prove this for himself without much endeavor.

If one who has fallen into the habit of disregarding street signals (through impatience, or because others do so) will but commence to wait patiently at the curb for the signal, he will increase his stock of self-control. A little practice will show this to be the better way; for this little act makes the pedestrian a better citizen and a kindlier neighbor. Then one is indeed safe and calm under a sense that such obedience is a help to everyone in the street, the patient traffic officer included. A pedestrian's engagements will not suffer by such good will; for, under the law, everyone prospers and is protected.

In one of his Psalms, David gave evidence of seeing the need for orderliness in his domains, for he prayed to be delivered from "great waters, from the hand of strange children; . . . that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets;" and he added, "Happy is that people, that is in such a case." Obedience to civil law will aid much to carry out the program of Christianity,—law, order, and good will everywhere. Christian Science teaches the good reasons for this obedience, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 220): "When Jesus was questioned concerning obedience to human law, he replied: 'Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's,' even while you render 'to God the things that are God's.' I believe in obeying the laws of the land. I practise and teach this obedience, since justice is the moral signification of law."

Wren in Boyhood

Wren, like so many other of our great men, was the son of a country clergyman. His father, Christopher Wren, was rector of East Knoyle, in Wiltshire. Portions of his home in this remote village still exist, and the fifteenth-century tower of the church in which his father preached still rises high on its height. He was only four years old when his father was called by Charles I to the Deanery of Windsor, which the boy's uncle, Matthew Wren, had vacated after becoming Bishop of Ely.

In 1641, the year in which the Civil War broke out, Wren entered the Westminster School under the famous, and intensely royalist, Dr. Richard Busby. The whole school was for the King. Tragic events were following one on the other. . . . But the boy had a boy's resilience, and his studies went forward. Only a year after entering the school he was able to write letters in good Latin. His bent was toward mechanics and mathematics, and at about the age of twelve he invented an astronomical instrument which did him credit. Its exact nature is not known, but he sent it to his father, with some Latin verses in which he wrote:—

Look on the handiwork of
thy fond child,
Dear Sire, if ever cares admit
relief.
There I have sought to paint the
starry wild
In all its moods, and trace the
heavens in brief.

This was the boy who was to build St. Paul's Cathedral.—John o' London's Weekly.

Bryant

The influence of Bryant upon the New England group that arose in the thirties was peculiar. His success as a poet and the chaste beauty of his nature lyrics stimulated nearly all of them to their first efforts, but his distinctive note was echoed by few of them. He led them undoubtedly to native themes, but he imparted to none his classic soul. . . .

He is a lone, cold peak on the horizon of our poetry, grand and solemn in the morning twilight of American song. He did but little, but that little is unlike anything else in the range of our literature. He is the poetic monument of our early Puritan origins, the mark upon the border-line between the old passing order and the new world that was to be.—Fred Lewis Pattee, in "Sidelights on American Literature."

Truthfulness

I cannot help telling the truth as I view it, describing what I see. To describe it otherwise than it seems to me would be falsehood in that calling in which it has pleased Heaven to place me; treason to that conscience which says that men are weak, that truth must be told, that faults must be owned, that pardon must be prayed for, and that Love reigns over all.—Thackeray.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Issue in Britain

WHEN it became evident that the Lloyd George Ministry was doomed, and that the English electorate would soon have to face a general election, The Christian Science Monitor said that it appeared to be a question rather of party tactics than of political issues. Between Diehard Conservatives and Coalition Conservatives, Independent Liberals and Coalition Liberals, and between the two branches of the Coalition itself the issues were not those of fundamental political theories, but rather of party strategy, and the question of who should dominate the Government. Lloyd George fell because in politics "death loves a shining mark." He was the head of a great combination of political factions, each having within its membership lesser leaders, ambitious of higher station.

The opinion expressed by this paper, at the very moment of the crisis in British politics, is strengthened by the course taken by the warring elements since the resignation of the veteran Premier. If one reads the voluminous speeches, which the enterprise of American newspapers is giving to the American reader verbatim, one finds but little difference in sort between those who follow Bonar Law, those who would restore Lloyd George to power, or—with the single exception of the Labor Party—those who represent other parties or factions.

But it is the Labor Party with its clear, coherent, and to the prosperous British mind terrifying, program that may result in some new form of a coalition. Among the proposals of that party is the redemption of the national debt by a special graduated levy on capital. Fortunes over $25,000, a sum which nowadays is hardly considered a fortune at all, shall be made subject to this levy. With the income tax still in force, and in England that is a heavy burden upon the taxpayer, the Laborites propose to go still further, and take not merely from the rich man but even from the man of comparatively moderate means a fair slice of his capital.

In a Nation even less conservative than Great Britain this proposition would awaken wide apprehension. It is quite true that in England the great fortunes which had their growth through generations of slow accretion, which were founded on land or on inherited control of natural monopolies, have been by the process of wartime taxation largely destroyed. But the fact that the old rich may have become the new poor does not obscure the fact that the new rich are greater in numbers, and are probably less scrupulous in political measures than the old. It is the new rich who will be welded into one solid political force by the menace of the Labor proposition. Whether it will be their part to co-operate with Coalition Conservatives, or with the Coalition Liberals who adhere to the leadership of Lloyd George, will be determined very quickly, as the general election is near at hand. But that all the forces of wealth, of privilege, of established comfort, and all that vote which, though destitute of these qualities, clings to those who possess them, will be united in opposition to the Labor program, is certain. Whether Bonar Law or Lloyd George shall head this unified force is a matter of political strategy.

The outcome will not depend in any degree upon public opinion concerning the foreign policy, of which Mr. Lloyd George was the brilliant exponent during his long period of power. That, to the British electorate, is a closed chapter. What is going to be sought in the coming election is a combination and a leader who can best protect Capital, even moderate Capital, against the proposed assaults of the Labor Party. If Lloyd George has not forgotten his political cunning this is the precise sort of a struggle in which his genius should most shine.

Why Higher Living Costs?

THE interesting and more or less plausible theory was advanced by those who attempted to explain the unprecedented rise in all commodity prices during the war period, that the profiteers were capitalizing and trading upon the cupidity which made their victims willing and even glad to pay excessively high prices for everything they purchased. No doubt such a propensity does exist. Wage earners who found themselves on Saturday in possession of three or four times as much money as they had ever before earned in a week were prodigal in their expenditures. Their families easily adapted themselves to this unusual prosperity, demanding better places in which to live, more expensive clothing, perhaps an automobile, and more costly food stuffs. An actual instance is related of a bricklayer who on every Saturday night for more than twenty weeks purchased at one store a silk shirt costing never less than $12, and often as high as $15 or $18. The proprietor, inquisitive as to the disposition being made of these articles, finally inquired, somewhat apologetically, as to the purpose of the buyer in making the unique collection. The explanation was simple. The purchaser explained that he wore the new shirt on Sunday, and that on Monday morning when he went to work, the sleeves being in the way, he cut them off at the elbow. Of course he needed a new garment on Saturday night.

That is a single example, perhaps a somewhat extreme one, yet it does illustrate the general tendency. And that tendency, at least in a measure, is still apparent. The great trouble just now is that what is called the reconstruction movement has not been popularized. The people, speaking generally, while deploring the persistency of high prices, seem to find some gratification of selfishness or pride in their ability to indulge in those luxuries which they have learned to believe are necessaries. The scale is comparative, of course, and the measure of indulgence is likewise comparative. But there is apparent, as cannot be denied, a tendency to speak somewhat boastfully of the ability to go on with the tide and to possess those things which formerly were unattainable.

The desire to surround oneself with comforts and conveniences is commendable. But the refusal to indulge a prodigal desire or a selfish pride is equally commendable. There probably will never come, in the United States at least, a voluntary return to the former levels of living, any more than there will be a relapse to the means and methods of fifty or one hundred years ago. Nevertheless, it is true that the reasonable level which must be reached has not yet been found. It will not be found, apparently, until a fuller realization of the futility of present tendencies and practices is realized.

Those who have learned how to profit at the expense of those who spend wastefully will not be the ones to teach sane economies. No law enacted to prevent profiteering will avail against thriftlessness and vain indulgence. Like every other problem, great or small, the solution lies with the individual.

India's Mistaken Stand

AN INDIAN reaction to the Kemalist victory in Anatolia was foretold and observers have seen fulfilled what they expected would be. The Muhammadan population of the great Asiatic peninsula not only have been influenced, they have become excited. Thanksgiving services in the mosques still continue; public gatherings yet are held; the passing of what may be termed pro-Moslem resolutions persists. It should be pointed out that, to put it mildly, it is distinctly bad judgment for Islam to identify its destiny so fully with that of the Turk Nationalists. None will question the Moslem right to object to unfair treatment of Turkey for no reason other than that it is a Moslem State, but the reverse of such a penny must also be considered: Moslems can claim no right to insist that recognized fundamentals of humanity and justice be violated in Turkey's favor merely because it is a Moslem State. If the Islam of today is willing completely to stand as one with the followers of Kemal Pasha, then, logically, the Islam of tomorrow is bound to indorse whatever of militaristic ambition, or administrative corruption, or governmental cruelty, even, the future annals of the Turk may hold.

That the Indian adherents of the Prophet's creed are not only ready but glad to underwrite the Kemalist movement, past, present, and future, is clear beyond all just question, however. This cannot be doubted in view of the action taken by the Moslems of the native majority in the Assembly, who have gone so far as specifically to outline to the British Government the policy toward Turkey it should now adopt. The telegram sent to the Premier urges no more than a restoration of Anglo-Turkish friendship, to be sure, but the resolution laid before Viceroy Reading sets forth in really elaborate detail that the establishment of a lasting peace in the Near East depends upon this and that and the other thing—the gamut running from the Maritza River to Armenia, and including the freedom of the Straits under Turkish guarantees.

Now it remains the fact, despite the apparent evidence of these documents to the contrary, that the Indian Muhammadan has scant knowledge of the Sultan who rules from the Porte. If he only realized it, indeed, he has even less interest in that wholly nominal sovereign. But there are two propagandas tirelessly at work in England's vast Oriental dependency, Turk Nationalism on the one hand, Indian Nationalism on the other, and these—at one in nothing save a desire to embarrass the British Administration (and this for quite different motives)—join to make a cat's-paw of the native, through his misinformed or utterly uninformed enthusiasms.

Surely it need not be affirmed that Anglo-Turkish friendship is highly desirable. It is equally obvious, however, that it can be purchased at too dear a price. To waive international control of the internationally important water lanes between the Mediterranean and Black seas would be too high a cost. To accede, blanket fashion, to India's demands as to the Levantine settlement would be much too high. Any British government which may take that latter step, in the expectation that thus Indian agitation will be quelled, will awake terribly soon to the fact that they have thereby directly encouraged what anti-British movement exists.

As through recent years, so today, the policy of England in Asia as well as Europe is peace through justice, and only in so far as this policy has been worked out has the present amazing constitutional development of India been possible. There is no least doubt but that this policy is to be continued, no matter what difficulties are thrown in the path of its progress, and the ultimate outcome is assured. But what a tragic pity that ignorant partisanship or unscrupulous knavery should be able to use native unsophistication to delay it!

Figures That Tell the Story

AN ANALYSIS of the published figures taken from the annual report of Mr. Ford's railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, for the year 1921, is sufficient to furnish a conclusive answer to the criticisms of those who seem inclined to regard somewhat lightly the Detroit manufacturer's adventure in rehabilitating and reorganizing that property. The effort of some newspapers, in the publication of a summary of the report in their financial pages, apparently has been to emphasize the fact that the company shows a deficit of $530,556 for the year 1921. The figures are correct, but real emphasis should be laid upon the fact that the deficit for 1920, the year in which control and ownership of the railroad was taken over by the Fords, was $2,184,835.

What amounted almost to the turning of a deficit into a surplus was accomplished even while wages were advanced voluntarily, simply by economies practiced in operation. Early in the present year Mr. Ford obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce the freight rate on coal, a step which he vainly endeavored to take last year. But he did succeed in lowering the rates on some other commodities, and it is because, in spite of this and in spite of the payment of higher wages to his employees, he has been able to show an increase in net operating revenues, and has made a better showing than any other railroad in the United States, all things considered, that his critics are kept busy trying to explain how the thing is done.

Now it is announced that Mr. Ford is negotiating for control, through the purchase of stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, with termini at St. Louis, Mo., and on the Gulf of Mexico. The acquisition of this property would give the Ford industries access to rich oil supplies and to the ocean, though not by an all-rail route unless other lines are taken over. But more important than this, perhaps, would be the greater opportunity for inaugurating and exemplifying those methods of operation which have been proved feasible and economical on a somewhat smaller scale.

Arrays of figures are uninteresting to most people, but when they emphasize a point, as a comparison of the reports of the Ford railway for the years 1920 and 1921 does, they must at least be instructive. Thus it appears that the gross earnings of the property for the year 1921 exceeded those of the previous year by $1,292,454. For the same period expenses, taxes and depreciation were lessened $1,028,198. Operating income in 1921 was $888,152, whereas the previous year showed an operating income deficit of $1,432,500, or an operating income gain of $2,320,652. Other income for 1921 was $116,559, and for 1920, $291,013, a decrease of $174,454. The total income for 1921 was $1,004,711, whereas in 1920 there was a total income deficit of $1,141,487, an increase of $2,146,198. In 1921, interest, rentals, etc., totaled $1,535,267, against $1,043,348 previously, an increase of $491,919. These figures, summarized, show for 1921 a net deficit of $530,556, against $2,184,835 for 1920, a deficit decrease of $1,654,279.

This is Henry Ford's answer to the anonymous publicity campaign launched against him early in the present year. Analyzed in the light of the showings of some of the larger railroad systems which have failed to make effective the economies which Mr. Ford has adopted without any apparent loss of efficiency in service, the showing is entitled to more than passing notice, and is not deserving of the insinuating criticism to which it has in some instances been subjected.

Prohibition Again an Issue

THE determination of foes of prohibition to continue the agitation, which they hope will result in a modification of the existing enforcement code, has resulted in forcing upon the people of several of the states of the American Union the necessity of again meeting the issue, in one form or another, at the polls. The effort of the nullificationists avowedly is to bring about the election, wherever possible, of Senators and Representatives in Congress who will favor legislation permitting the traffic in beverages of a higher alcoholic content than that prescribed by the Volstead Act. They admit that there is no possibility that this can be accomplished through the Congress which is to be elected on Nov. 7. They seek, by the showing of strength which they hope to make, to compel one or the other of the two national parties to adopt a "beer and light wines" plank in the campaign of 1924.

Thus it is made apparent that a continuing issue has been raised, one which it is proposed shall divide the parties two years hence, with the pledge given to that party which espouses the cause of the nullificationists that it shall receive the support of all those elements which are now combined in an assault upon the law. Against such a combination the present affords the best opportunity to marshal the forces of decency and good order. In Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts, where it is proposed by referendum to legalize the sale of beer and wines contrary to the provisions of the federal law, and in Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, and New York, where some of the candidates have made definite declarations for or against enforcement, the people will be able to speak emphatically and with authority.

Evidently it is upon the states named that the liquor forces depend to furnish recruits to their intimidating squad in the national legislative chambers. In the country at large they have found a total of 202 candidates whose actual or implied pledges have entitled them to indorsement as "safe and sane" from the viewpoint of the nullificationists. They modestly disclaim the hope of electing all of these, but do claim that they will be able to gain fifty members in the House of Representatives. In the Senate they hope to be assured of the continued support of Mr. Pomerene of Ohio, who is credited with a "90 per cent wet record," and of Mr. Reed of Missouri, who is backed by the liquor interests and all foes of enforcement. In New Jersey they hope to elect Governor Edwards as the successor to Senator Frelinghuysen, who is committed to a continuance of his support of prohibition and law enforcement. Possibly in none of the states named has the issue been more clearly defined than in New Jersey. The verdict there should be emphatic and understandable.

Instead of shirking the responsibility which the presentation of this issue has imposed upon them, the people of the United States should welcome the opportunity to again declare their convictions and their faith. Evidently it was a vain hope that the whole problem had been solved with the writing of the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. It could not have been forecast, a year ago or two years ago, in what form the issue of nullification and destruction would present itself. But it is known now, and it is gratifying that the issue has been clearly and definitely presented. The plain course to be followed by the law's defenders has been pointed out by those who seek to bring about the law's destruction.

Editorial Notes

NO MATTER how she may try to camouflage the issue, it would appear to be an incontrovertible fact that Germany is far wealthier than France. It should be remembered that national wealth does not consist of money, but of tangible property and goods, and it is increased by production. Under the peace treaty, it is true, Germany lost much coal, but in the Ruhr Valley alone she still has about 200,000,000,000 tons available, or many times as much as in the whole of France and considerably more than in the United Kingdom. Moreover, the north of Germany is largely a level plain, very fruitful and easily cultivable, and it is opened up by a system of gently flowing, deep rivers, while France has little level ground and only turbulent or small rivers. According to the official forecast, Germany's national revenue from taxation in 1922 will reach rather more than 100,000,000,000 marks, which in terms of the present exchange is equivalent to about £50,000,000. Before the war her revenue from taxation was about £200,000,000, or four times more than at present. In contrast, British taxation yields from four to five times more now than before the war. Did Germany lose the war?

◆ ◆ ◆

MEETING of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu has called forth comments from many of the foremost men of the United States, Japan, China, Australia, and elsewhere, and every indication points to its being the most notable convention held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union. T. S. Mo, president of the Han-il Bank, Ltd., Seoul, Korea, strikes an international keynote when he says:

> We firmly believe in the importance of international understanding and co-operation to the end that lasting peace will obtain. We earnestly hope that your conference will be successful and will have a signal influence on all human progress.

Through such smaller conferences maybe it will be learned by all the nations of the world in time that international brotherhood is an attainable ideal which will finally prevail for the solving of the world's apparently insolvable problems.

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THAT the first woman United States Senator is a firm prohibitionist augurs well for the final triumph of this reform throughout the world. Referring recently to some of the frightful conditions she had observed brought about by liquor, she said simply, but with conviction:

> If you could have lived when I was young and could have seen the wretchedness it brought to many, many homes right here in my own county, you couldn't ask me if I would like to see it even modified.
>
> Prohibition! God bless that glorious Congress that made it a law in our land to prevent the use of intoxicants in any way whatever!

It is that spirit which resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment being attached to the Constitution of America, and it is that conviction which will see to it that no backward steps are taken.

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IN THE matter of telephones, in at least one sense, Europe is some twenty years or more behind America. That is to say, twenty years ago there was one telephone in the United States to every ninety persons, and this is the percentage which represents approximately the condition in Europe today, whereas in America today there is one telephone for every eight persons. Practically in no other country in the world are there any rural telephones, but in America there are some 3,000,000. Aside from these, there are some 11,000,000 telephones in the cities, and nearly half a million are being added each year. In America it has indeed become a household necessity and its value in the national life is inestimable.

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AN ADDRESS was given the other night before the New York post of the Army Ordnance Association by Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, deputy chief of staff of the United States Army. In the course of his remarks, he said, when commenting on the Turkish situation:

> Mustapha Kemal, whom I know to be a decent young man, trying to do for his country what you and I would do for ours in a similar situation, was represented as sharpening his scimitar on the tomb of Muhammad to slit the throats of the infidel.

The Smyrna holocaust and the rest of the recent tragic events in the Near East give additional assurance of Kemal's really quite unique "decency."

◆ ◆ ◆

EUROPE insists that the United States must come to the rescue to save the world, says The Portland Press Herald, adding, "This may be necessary, but somehow the general opinion prevails in this country that we can do more for the world by saving the United States." How strangely such a view contrasts with a sentiment voiced nearly 2000 years ago: "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it: but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it. For what is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away?"

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WHEN James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, declared before the Harvard Republican Club that during the last Administration the Democratic Party reached the high-water mark of imbecility, adding that that Administration was composed of incompetents, cranks, and crooks, he did not in the least strengthen the position of his own party, nor enhance his own reputation for intelligence. That sort of political oratory passed long ago.

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"DRIVING an automobile while under the influence of liquor is one of the worst offenses I know of," was the comment made by a judge when passing sentence recently. This is true, and the sooner such drivers are made to realize it the better.

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THE copy editor who managed recently to get the word disestablishmentarianism into a headline simply proved once more that there is nothing impossible of accomplishment today.

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A RESULT probably not foreseen, says The Columbia Record, is that prohibition, which was planned to eliminate our sips, may eliminate our ships. It is far more likely to eliminate our slips.